Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 21. VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895. No. 126

Comedy
in Four Acts.

Scene—The store of Challoner & Mitchell.
Time—Every day.
Tableaux—Grand Exhibit of Beautiful and Serviceable Silverware, Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, Novelties, etc.
Act 1—Moderate Prices.
Act 2—The People See.
Act 3—The People are Delighted.
Act 4—The People Buy.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government St., Opposite Bank of B. C.

DUCK SUITS

Received at

THE WESTSIDE.

A Full Assortment.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

CASH! CASH! CASH!

After 21 years of unsatisfactory struggling with the credit system we decide on June 1st prox., to close our books and commence a spot cash business, giving hereafter our paying patrons the benefit of our dead losses by reducing prices to a spot cash basis.

We thank our customers for past patronage and will make it to your interest to call and see us.

We have given the subject long and earnest thought, viewing it from all sides, its pros and cons, and are convinced that we can do our patrons and ourselves more good by adhering strictly to a cash business. We will give some sample prices in a few days.

Our friends who owe balances we will most cordially welcome at an early date.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

Falconer's Pickles, Jams and Condiments

ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE. Be sure that you get Falconer's. Refuse substitutes. Beware of imitations. FALCONER'S ARE THE BEST.

BUTTER

Creamery

Being one of the most necessary articles that requires to be good beyond question, we have secured the control of the leading local makers who use "CREAM SEPARATORS" combined with a thorough knowledge of butter making.

Our first shipment for the season of Choice Creamery in small tubs for family use we daily expect, which we intend to sell cheap to meet the times.

Customers placing their orders now will receive first attention.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

When You

Have made up your mind to order that SUMMER SUIT call on

A. Gregg & Son,

Tailors, Yates Street.

You Can't Miss It!

Summer Suits to Order for $16

At R. J. MATTHEWS', Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St

First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made and trimmed from $10. Good Pants to order from $3.50. Call and examine these goods before buying elsewhere.

101 DOUGLAS ST.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

The Election in West Edinburgh Results in a Victory for the Unionists.

The British Will Permanently Occupy Chitral and Build a Railway.

London, May 30.—The victory of Sir Visto was the occasion for a popular demonstration equal to that which greeted the victory of Lord Rosebery's Ladas in 1894. A large crowd of people gathered around the premier after the race, cheering him frantically when Sir Visto was led in a winner. The Prince of Wales was similarly cheered when his two-year-old bay colt Courtier, by Hampton, out of Marguerite, won the Caterhap plate earlier in the day. The Caterhap plate is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds. The Americans as a rule were unusually fortunate in to-day's betting. Mr. Richard Croker won on the first race by backing Courtier. Mr. Croker backed Courtier simply because he heard that the Prince of Wales had backed one of his (Croker's) horses at Newmarket. Croker, however, lost his winnings on Courtier by backing the Owl for the Derby.

A dispatch from Southampton says the United States cruiser Columbia, which left New York on May 20, arrived here to-day and exchanged salutes with the warships and forts.

The election of a member of parliament for West Edinburgh to succeed Viscount Wolmer, who by the recent death of his father, the Earl of Selborne, has become a member of the house of lords, has resulted in a victory for the Unionists. Following was the vote: Mr. Lewis McIvor, Unionist, 3783; Mr. A. O. Murray, Radical, 3075; Unionist majority, 708.

A Berlin dispatch says France, Germany and Russia will, jointly, take up the Chinese war loan that Rothschild has been entrusted with transacting. The Allgemeine Zeitung asserts that German markets must remain closed unless the German financial syndicate is placed on the same footing as other countries.

A dispatch from Simla says that it is understood there that the government of India advises the permanent occupation of Chitral by British troops and the building of a road there to connect with the other British military routes from the south.

The third day of the Epsom summer meeting opened with a blazing sun which made it the hottest day of the year. In consequence the crowd of people present was comparatively small. Messrs. Croker and Dwyer were among the Americans present. Montauk was scratched for the Horseley plate for two-year-olds, and Harry Reed for the Royal stakes. The latter event was won by Royal Rose, El Diablo second and Paprika third. For the Epsom grand prize of two thousand sovereigns there were only two runners, Mr. Russell's brown colt Whittier first, and Mr. J. Best's bay colt Powick second.

"Absolutely Correct"

Describes the condition of every prescription prepared at our store. The purest materials dispensed with the highest professional skill.

JOHN COCHRANE, Prescription Druggist, N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas streets. Gold medallist Ontario College Pharmacy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE M. K. SYSTEM—What is it? m18-tf

WANTED—A smart young man as porter for the Osborne House. m30-2t.

A SQUARE DEAL—Your choice of 500 lbs. Manitoba Butter at 15 cents, by the lb. or tub. Robert Eccles & Son, No. 5, City Market. m30-1t

Music

Re-written, Transposed, Arranged and Composed for the Voice, Piano, any instrument or combination of instruments.

JNO. M. FINN, 27 Blanchard St., Victoria.

Victoria Water Works

TENDERS

—FOR—

Filter Beds, Cofferdam, Reservoirs, Etc., at Beaver Lake.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Filter Beds etc.," will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Victoria up to 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th June next, for the construction of Filter Beds, Cofferdam, Reservoir, etc., at Beaver Lake.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from the undersigned upon payment of five dollars ($5.00), which sum will be refunded on their return. Profiles of sites and sections of Lake basin may be seen in the Committee Room, City Hall.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to five per cent. of the amount of such tender, which will be retained as part security for the due performance of the work. The cheque will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers but will be forfeited by any bidder who may decline to execute a contract when called upon to do so. No tender will be received from any person who is not a resident of the Province of British Columbia.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office, May 29th, 1895. m30-td

AT OAK BAY

Saturday Afternoon, June 1st,

At 2:30 p.m., Special Engagement of

MEXICAN

Attila Tipica Band

Mexico's Most Talented Musicians, in conjunction with

ALEXANDER,

SLEIGH BELL SOLOIST.

ANOTHER ROW IN THE CAMP

Haggart and Montague Intriguing to Throw Premier Bowell Overboard.

It is Rumored That the Manitoba Legislature Will Adjourn Next Month.

Ottawa, Ont., May 30.—The whole talk here to-day is the fact that Montague completely ignored Bowell as leader in his speech yesterday. He went out of his way to do this, complimenting all past leaders and even Foster, but never mentioned Bowell. There is no longer any doubt here but Haggart will force Montague into the premiership. The whole civil service was driven out as an audience to Montague and now it is said that he is the only salvation of the party.

Foster in the house to-day evaded a direct answer to Landerkin as to whether the government made the recommendations to Her Majesty regarding bestowal of titles on Canadians. Foster said: "Read the dispatch of Lord Elgin on the subject."

The senate yesterday practically killed the insolvency bill. Several senators spoke against it, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell only saved the six months' hoist by agreeing to adjourn the debate.

Two officers of the customs department, Messrs. Farrow and Blakeney, are to be investigated to-day, outside parties having preferred charges against them.

Deputy Minister Newcombe will interview the Imperial authorities on the copyright question.

Donald Grant, contractor for the Hudson's Bay railway, is here waiting for parliament to confirm the order-in-council rearranging the financial aid.

J. C. Boyd, of Simcoe, Ont., has been appointed superintendent of the new Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie.

The minister of militia promised the military deputation that the new rifle range here will be ready for the Dominion matches.

Mr. Provand, director of the Chignecto Marine Railway, is still here asking for an extension of time.

Mr. Brunelle, assistant statistician of the geological survey, has resigned to accept a position with a mining company.

The local Liberal newspapers announce that the Manitoba legislature will be dissolved next month.

In his tariff speech in the house of commons yesterday, Montague claimed that last autumn's defeat of the Democratic party in the United States proved the people favored high tariff.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Fruit Trees Infested by Pests—Where is the Inspector?

Nanaimo, May 30.—The verdict of the jury in the case of Reg. vs. McInnes & McInnes, at Victoria, has caused general satisfaction in this city. It is felt here that an attempt has been made to damage their standing, and public expression has been very severe on the subject.

The people of Wellington are making extensive preparations for the celebration of Dominion day in that district. It is expected that the residents of this city will take part in the festivities of the day. The relations between the city and district are more cordial than has existed for the past few years and every endeavor should be made to strengthen them.

Nearly all the apple trees in the vicinity of the city are so affected with fruit pests of all kinds that it is stated no fruit of any worth will be gathered from them this year. A visit from the inspector would be appreciated by many, but that gentleman has long since deserted Nanaimo.

MAKING WHISKEY.

A Distillery Discovered in the State Jug.

Frankfort, Ky., May 30.—A moonshine distillery has been discovered inside of the state prison walls. A thirsty mountaineer was found riotously drunk and acowned to instructing some of the prison help how to make a still in a trickle. Whiskey was distilled from molasses, corn bread and rain water.

THE WRECK OF THE COLINA.

Further Details of the Terrible Calamity Which Befell the Steamer.

High Wind and a Dense Fog Prevailed When She Struck—Sad Scenes.

Colima, Mex., May 30.—A messenger from Manzanillo arrived this morning at 1 o'clock with official information for the governor of Colima regarding the Colina steamship disaster. The report is very obscure and laments the loss of 100 people and goes into the causes and details of the wreck. Seventy-five miles below San Blas a hurricane was encountered and it was debated as to whether or not the ship should attempt to gain the partial shelter in the shallow and treacherous Banderas bay, which has rocks near its entrance, or whether it were better to push out to sea. One local Mexican passenger, Don Matias Moreno, was about the deck and testifies that while cautiously steering for what, to all appearances, was the usual entrance, a slight trouble was felt to go through the ship. It was so faint that it was hardly apparent to the trained senses of the pilots and the captain. The captain ordered a slight change in the course and gave other directions, which were obeyed by the officers and crew. In a very few seconds later the keel grounded on a rock lightly and there was at once great excitement among the officers and crew, and fear on the part of the passengers on deck. Following the danger signal, in less than ten seconds, the great ship crunched on an unknown reef, and a shudder ran through her hull from bow to stern. Passengers sprang from their berths and ran out upon the decks, screaming and praying in a paroxysm of fear as the awful truth began to burst upon them. The wind howled, and a dense fog hung over the ship as she was tossed by the surges and began to pound herself to pieces on the rocks. She rose and fell three times, and then a crash was heard. This was followed by silence for the space of a quarter of a minute, during which time only loud sobbing was heard and muffled prayers. "Man the boats," trumpeted the captain. After a short interval, in which another crash was heard below the water, the boats, which had previously been made ready with all lifesavers placed at convenient places, although covered from the view of the nervous passengers, were launched. Within three minutes from the first crash, the ship began to reel from its upright balance and to settle and sink in its free hinder part. The scenes about the life boats were indescribable. According to all testimony obtainable the panic stricken passengers and crew struggled for first place, although, to the credit of the crew, few lost their presence of mind, but gave their main attention to saving passengers. There were a number of children on the passenger list, and one of them was pitched overboard by a frenzied mother, who aimed for one of the life boats while still on the davits. A woman of evident wealth and refinement among the passengers, whose name is thought to be Broslin, or Crossliu, displayed remarkable presence of mind and during the most trying moments passed among the frenzied throng exhorting the people to keep quiet, and taking particular care of the women and children. Some passengers, not willing to await a chance of a place in the boats, seized the life belts and bodily cast themselves into the seas to their universal fate, as they were tossed lifelessly upon the waves, or were dashed against the rocks which were easily observed from the fast sinking ship. The first boat lowered with the heavy burden of humanity succeeded in clearing the ship's side, but was swept away by a mighty force and swallowed in the night of fog. From this load only one sailor is known to have escaped the engulfing flood which swept over the boat within five minutes after it was launched, and a similar fate befel all the other boats with one exception.

City of Mexico, May 30.—Only a meagre telegram has been received here from the Colina wreck. At ten o'clock last night a correspondent received a message from the Pacific Mail agent at Manzanillio saying that the number lost is 100 and the saved only 32. Telegrams say that it is quite impossible for the agent to get a list of either those saved or lost.

BRIEF AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Governor Morton, of New York, Overcome by the Heat.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 30.—The graves of thousands of Buffalo's soldier dead were strewn with wreathes and flowers to-day by the scarred veterans of the strife of thirty odd years ago.

New York, May 30.—Governor Morton was overcome by the heat on the reviewing stand at Madison Square, this morning. He was removed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he recovered in a few moments. He fell to the floor of the reviewing stand and ex-President Harrison, who was standing beside him, helped to pick him up. Harrison gave him a drink and he revived.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

FROM ACROSS THE BORDER

The Protestant Episcopal Church Attacks the American School System.

High License Imposed Upon Retailers of Cigarettes Creates a Famine.

Chicago, May 29.—W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School," has accepted a challenge to meet Hon. Roswell G. Horr, of New York, in debate. The question to be argued is whether or not the cardinal facts stated in Harvey's book are true. The time and place of the debate have not yet been settled.

San Francisco, May 28.—The steamer Excelsior left early yesterday morning for St. Michael's at the mouth of the Yukon river. She was in command of Captain William Kidston and makes this voyage in the interest of the North American Transportation & Trading Co., carrying supplies to many trading camps along the Yukon river as far up as Forty Mile creek. At Seattle extra accommodation will be made for some sixty additional passengers for the mines along the Yukon. She will reach the mouth of the river by the time the ice breaks up, and her freight and passengers will be transferred to river boats for their destination.

Washington, May 28.—The supreme court yesterday affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese exclusion act in the case of Lem Mon Sing, a California Chinaman, who left this country and was refused admission on his return. Justice Harlan, in his opinion, said that the statute entrusted to the collector the power of passing upon the fact. Lem Moon Sing contended that he had acquired a domicile as a citizen of the United States before the passage of the exclusion act. The justice said that if the courts were to review the decision of collectors in such cases it would bring a great number of cases before the courts and defeat the intention of congress to have the law enforced by legislative force. The only remedy the appellant had was an appeal to the supreme officer of the collector, the secretary of the treasury. The court refrained from expressing an opinion as to the merits of the case and the judgment of the court below denying the application for a writ was affirmed. Judge Brewer dissented.

Detroit, May 30.—Cyrus E. Lothrop, who formerly acted as Mrs. Pope's attorney, testified yesterday that a year ago, while Mrs. Pope was very sick, she made a will bequeathing her property to any children that might survive her. She stated then that her husband had threatened her life and had taken her money away. Witness had drawn up an assignment of Dr. Pope's insurance to his wife, and the doctor had signed it. The court took a recess until Friday.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—A vigorous attack is being made on the American common schools at the Missouri diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopalian church. In concluding its report the committee on Christian education, of which Rev. D. B. Miller was chairman, said: "The fact is, Christian people throughout the land have yet to take hold more seriously of the whole question of church and Christian education. There is a growing dissatisfaction on all hands with our public school system, and especially on two points. First, it is a big, heartless machine which either turns out automatic boys and girls of the same pattern or grinds into powder those that fail to fit into the mould. At present it seems a hopeless task to get them out of politics or introduce into them the idea that Christian morals is a part of the education of human beings. Therefore, the only recourse we have is to pay more attention to the church, private and parish schools."

Wheeling, West Va., May 30.—The recent West Virginia legislature passed a law imposing a license of $500 per annum on retail dealers in cigarettes. The act went into effect on the 23rd inst. Not a retail dealer in the state has yet taken out a license. In consequence there is a cigarette famine, and those wanting cigarettes are obliged to send to Ohio and Pennsylvania for their supply.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 30.—Perhaps the most pitiable sight ever seen in the local hospital is the face of Willie Shepard, a nine-year-old boy from Port Colborne, Ont., now at the eye and ear infirmary here. The boy was playing with a large dog the other day when the animal for some unknown reason became enraged, sprang at him and sank his teeth in the boy's face at the side of his right eye. Flesh and muscles from the cheek were torn away, exposing most of the cheek bone. The globe of the eye was slightly lacerated but the physicians are confident that the sight may be saved. Human skin will be grafted over the injury, which is as large in extent as the palm of a man's hand. Part of the skin will be taken from unfortunate boy's arms and legs, and some from the arms of physicians and nurses.

New York, May 30.—A description and exhibition of the practical uses of the "Tintometer" was given last night in the small hall of the American Institute by H. Snowden Ward, of London, England, editor of the Photogram. The tintometer is an instrument for the measurement and recording of colors and luminosity. It is the result of more than 25 years of work of J. W. Lovibond of Salisbury, England. By its means Mr. Snowden said the color and brilliancy of any object can be measured and recorded so that the color can be matched at any future time.

—Closing out sale flaware at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson street. Come and see prices.

ASIA MINOR

Believed to be on the Verge of a Religious War.

London, May 29.—The special correspondent of the Associated Press, who is investigating the situation in Armenia, furnished the following correspondence, dated Djutfa, Russia, April 20: "The Turkish authorities are taking prompt measures to prevent an uprising of Armenian revolutionists. Within the past few days all routes leading to Van have bene closed by order of the Turkish government, the intention being to cut off communication between the revolutionary leaders in Persia and their agents in Armenia. The last caravan that tried to get through Van from Khoi was seized by the Turkish officials. On the person of one of the caravan drawers was a letter from an unknown writer of Salamas, addressed to an Armenian in Van. The writer of the letter announced to his friend that 500 revolutionists, armed with rifles, were waiting in the Persian village of Salamas for an opportunity to attack Van, and asked information regarding the disposition of the government troops. The seizure of the caravan and the blocking of the roads to Van caused no end of consternation to the Armenian revolutionists, as the action seriously interferes with their most important arrangements. From the lower valleys comes word that the Kurds are fighting among themselves. Within the past week the Turkish consul at Saultch Bulak, in Persia, tried to cross over into Turkey with an armed escort of 12 men, but was turned back by the Kurds who held possession of all the roads. At the time the Turkish officials in the towns near the border were chased out of the country by the Kurds. The Armenians hope the Kurds and Turks will get into a fight and exterminate each other.

New York, May 29.—A well informed person in Western Persia believes that Asia Minor is on the verge of a great religious war which the Sultan of Turkey is forcing upon the world in order to retain prestige among the Mohammedans. As eight months have passed since the Sassoun and Moosh massacres and nothing has been done in consequence by the Turkish government, the Moslems of Persia are beginning to believe that nothing will be done and that Europe's protests count for nothing. As a result the Persians are beginning to talk of having a massacre of Christians on their own account. Were it not for the strong hand of the Persian government and the good will and protection of the Shah, the Christian population of Persia would be murdered within a week. If the moharem season next June and July passes over with no unpleasant result to the Christians it will be little short of a miracle. The news which has just been received of impending trouble in Bitlis, as well as Van, is not reassuring. The situation in Armenia has grown no better for the presence of the commission of inquiry.

TRILBY IN REAL LIFE.

An Impaired Voice Developed by the Aid of Mesmerism.

Robert Jacobson might be called a male Trilby if the name admits of a change in gender, writes the New York correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald. He is undergoing treatment for the voice upon the same system which made a singer of Trilby. He is a young man with a strongly marked nervous temperament. He is peculiarly sensitive to hypnotic influence, but is not by any means a weakling. Jacobson is in business and has been successful. He is very fond of music and has a natural baritone voice. He began singing when young and through the mistaken judgment of a music teacher he sought to develop his voice as a tenor, with the result that in time his voice was impaired. He had plenty of power in the upper register, but there was a lack of coordination between the sense of tone and his voice. In taking the ordinary upper tones he was unable to strike the true pitch and would either sing flat or sharp. In spite of all he could do he could not correct the fault. Practice seemed only to aggravate it, and finally he lost confidence in himself and gave up singing altogether.

When he lost his interest in music he became interested in hypnotism, and with several of his friends joined the fall class at the Academy of Musical Mesmerism and Hypnotism, to take a course of lectures under the direction of Dr. Charles P. McCarthy, one of the most eloquent and enthusiastic believers in the doctrines of Mesmer in this country. The singular lack of co-ordination between Jacobson's voice and sense of tone was explained to Dr. McCarthy, who decided to try to correct the difficulty upon the lines practiced by Svengali with Trilby, save that Jacobson was a willing subject from the beginning.

The treatment is very simple and the lesson lasts less than half an hour. Jacobson takes a seat in an easy chair. Dr. McCarthy stands in front of him and fixes his eyes intently upon Jacobson, who returns the look steadfastly for a moment. Then Jacobson's eyes blink and an expression that seems to indicate fear settles upon his face.

The doctor raises his hands above his head and brings them with a sweeping motion downward from Jacobson's head to his feet. This is repeated several times and the eyes of the subject slowly close. There is an increase in the breathing and for a moment the breath comes in short, quick gasps. The head of the subject rolls as to be free the sensation of dizziness. The doctor presses his thumb firmly upon the subject's forehead and a tremor passes over the entire body, the breathing becomes natural, with very deep inhalations, the subject moves uneasily in the chair as if trying to shake off the lethargy stealing over him, his hands become slightly clammy, and then the command of the doctor rings out clearly: "Sleep! sleep! sleep!" The subject starts at the sound and then his eyes close tightly and by all appearances he sleeps soundly. The subject is permitted to remain in this trance for a few moments, and then a portion of the hypnotism is taken away by a few passes. The subject is then in a condition to go on with his work.

"You cannot sing tenor," said Dr. McCarthy. "Yes, indeed, I can," replied Jacobson. "All right, go ahead and sing tenor if you think you can," says Dr. McCarthy.

"I will show you," Jacobson replies, confidently.

Then he takes several deep inspirations and tries to sing. The throat, lungs and diaphragm go through all the movements but not even a whisper comes from the lips.

"You can only sing bass," says Dr. McCarthy.

"Is that so?" replies Jacobson. "Then I will sing a song in my own way."

Dr. McCarthy tells Jacobson what to sing, and he gives two or three verses of a song in a rich, melodious bass voice, a register foreign to that of his normal.

Then Jacobson is requested to sing any melody he wishes, and he makes a selection of several songs, which are all sung in a bass voice. Jacobson is conscious all the time that he is singing in a voice that is strange to him and comments upon it, but he is held tightly in the hands of hypnotism and can only sing in the manner directed by the operator. The object of this singing is to develop the voice in the lower register and to bring it back to its normal condition.

The good effect of this work upon Jacobson's voice is already apparent. His voice is more pleasant in every way, and with the restoration to the normal condition has come the co-ordination of the sense of tune, so that in taking the high notes when he is permitted by the operator to sing tenor he reaches the correct pitch usually, and after a few more lessons in hypnotic singing it is predicted his singing will be absolutely correct. It is remarkable that Jacobson is at his best when singing under the direction of Dr. McCarthy, who seems to be able to control Jacobson's voice the same as if it were his own, but the effect of each hypnotic lesson is more lasting, and after a few more experiments Jacobson will carry the hypnotic influence with him all the time, and then he will indeed be a Trilby in actual life.

PIGTAIL AND SMALL FEET.

They Present a Serious Problem for Japan's Rulers to Solve.

A grave and subtle problem is now absorbing the interest and attention of political economists throughout the Empire of Japan, and assuredly merits the gravest and most serious consideration. It involves the happiness—perhaps the very existence—of two races, and rests entirely upon the propriety of leaving their pigtails to the Chinamen and the privilege of wearing small feet to the Chinese ladies. Outer barbarians, who have never revelled in the possession of pigtails, can form no conception of the unutterable love with which such appendages are cherised by their celestial owners. The sublime unselfishness of maternal affection may be compared to it, but that is an instinctive passion common even among mongrel curs and sewer rats, and is therefore not to be compared to the cultivated but unceasing solicitousness of a Chinaman for his pigtail. Now the question arises whether or not his pigtail ought to be extirpated in those which the might of arms will bring into the dominion of Japan, and, as a corollary to this, comes up the query as to whether small feet should also be tolerated. According to the Hochi, which, doubtless though fear of suspension for tampering with things tabood, has not yet expressed its own editorial opinion on the subject, a number of people maintain that those so endowed by God or man should be allowed to retain their pigtails intact and unmolested, whereas others, of a more radical temperament, hotly and spiritedly press forward with the cry that the pigtail must go.

The more moderate party calls attention to the existing state of affairs on the Loo Choo Islands, where the people retain their old customs as to dress, etc., under the benign influences of a Japanese government. Moreover, they contend that, were they not permitted to maintain such a distinctive racial characteristic as a pigtail, the Chinamen might frequently be taken for genuine, Simon Pure Japanese, and they would sooner or later be sure to disgrace this country by their unpolished table manners or other solecisms in the matter of etiquette, social, civil or international. Therefore, contend these very sensible advocates of non-extirpation, the pigtail averts trouble and dishonor from our country by making it easy for a stranger to discern at a glance who is really the heathen and uncultivated Chinese from whom no manner of good need reasonably be expected. Others, however, maintain that the pigtail as a custom is a blight, and a bane, and a relic of hopeless savagery. As such it must be swept off, shorn, eradicated; because, as they sapiently aver, "if allowed to remain upon the heads of the people it will be impossible to permanently erase all symptoms of Chinese prejudices from their brains." Therefore the pigtails must come off and small feet be prohibited amongst the ladies. For nothing could be imagined more lamentably detrimental to the power and prestige of Japan than to have a lot of little-footed or pigtailed creatures trapesing about abroad, and proclaiming themselves to be Japanese subjects.

From the foregoing arguments it can readily be grasped by the meanest comprehension, that this problem as to the advisability of fostering or extirpating the pigtail as an institution among the people in lands acquired by right of conquest, is well calculated to rack the minds of even the mightiest nations. As yet no course of action in the matter has been decided upon by the proper authorities, and it is not within our province at this juncture and without mature consideration, to suggest one.—Japan Advertiser.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

Three Roads Competing for the Pilot Bay Output.

Nelson Tribune.

D. J. Munn, who returned to Kaslo from the coast last week, is meeting with some success in arranging claims for land damages along the right-of-way. Two or three of the principal claimants have arranged with the company and other claims are in process of adjustment.

The steamer Nelson on Wednesday morning brought in about one hundred men and twenty-five horses from Bonner's Ferry. They are for work on the railway and were quickly distributed along the line.

The furnace of the Pilot Bay smelter has been running for ten days, and the first shipment of bullion arrived at Nelson Saturday afternoon on the steamer Nelson, and goes to Aurora, Illinois, over the Canadian Pacific. Three roads competed for the shipment, namely, the Great Northern, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and its connections, and the Canadian Pacific.

A. W. McClune of Salt Lake, who owns the Skyline and other mines near Ainsworth, is at Ainsworth, and it is reported that work will be resumed on the Skyline at once under the directions of Scott McDonald, who is expected in from Wallace, Idaho, to-night. The ore from the Skyline is "dry," and will, in all likelihood, go to the Pilot Bay smelter.

From ten to twelve men are employed on the hydraulic company's ground on Forty-nine creek. The giants are worked day and night. The managers of the company are making no boasts, but they will be disappointed if the result of the first run is not enough to put the company on velvet.

Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I

Became Very Thin

and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Mrs. G. KERN, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

Camp Stools,
Camp Chairs,
Camp Beds,
Camp Tables,

AND EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO A FULL

Camping Outfit

.....AT.....

WEILER BROS.

Fine Line of Hammocks Just Arrived.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

TENDERS WANTED.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are invited for the erection of a brick and stone building on Johnson street up to Friday, the 31st inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. C. HERRIS,
Room 21, Board of Trade Building.
may25-td

MUNICIPAL.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of consumers of water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Sections 12, 20, and 23 of The Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1894, which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of water of the said water works shall use such water for irrigating except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In the North Ward on Mondays and Thursdays.
In the Central Ward on Tuesdays and Fridays.
In the South Ward on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore mentioned the water will be turned off, and there shall be charged in addition to ordinary rates the sum of fifty cents for each infraction.

The above penalties will be strictly enforced.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office,
14th May, 1895. m17

Public Library.

Notice is hereby given that from and after Thursday, the 11th instant, the hours for keeping the Public Library open will be from 11 a.m., to 12 noon; from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., each day of the week, Sunday excepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., 2nd April, 1895.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the annual sitting of the City Council as a Court of Revision will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, at 10 a.m. By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Victoria, April 24, 1895. C.M.C.

FOR SALE.

Improved ranch, East Kootenay, the property of a gentleman residing in England. Lot 272, group 1, East Kootenay, known as Cannan ranch; 319 acres bottom land, situated at mouth of Sinclair Creek, Columbia river, and traversed by the creek; near Sinclair Hot Springs; good farm buildings; title perfect. In connection therewith certain horses, cows and sheep (to be rounded up) and farm implements will be sold. Apply to BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors,
Victoria, B. C., or
A. G. M. SPRAGGE, Solicitor
May 15-1m Donald, B. C.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

All claims against this institution are to be rendered up to and including the 21st May. The monthly invoice is to be rendered separately from the statement of account, which is to be rendered the undersigned not later than 14th June.

No claims will be entertained if not sent in on or before the 14th of June.

WILLIAM M. CRUDLEY,
Hon'y Treasurer.

Care of H. M. Yates, Esq., 22 Bastion st., Victoria. 193

Sewer Pipe

I have now for sale about twenty thousand feet best Scotch salt glazed SEWER PIPES (3 feet lengths), and all kinds of traps and fittings. The ONLY Pipe in Victoria to stand the test! ! !

Tiles . . . . .

Received large consignment by last ships from England of Grates, Fenders and Tiles, for hearths and floors. The Latest Styles.

J. W. Keller.

OSCAR WILL MOUNT THE MILL

The Exponent of Estheticism Will Wrestle With the Treadwheel.

An Armed Conflict Between the Scandinavian Countries Threatened.

London, May 29.—Oscar Wilde, after being sentenced on Saturday, was taken to Holloway jail, in the northern part of London. There all his money and valuables were taken away by the warden. He was stripped to his shirt and the officers wrote down in the prison register a minute account of his appearance, the color of his eyes, hair and complexion, and any peculiarities, such as a broken finger, tatoo marks and moles. Then Wilde was put into a hot bath and his shirt, the last vestige of his days of freedom, was removed. Emerging from the water he found a full suit of prison clothes ready for him, from underlinen to loose shoes and a hideous Scotch cap. His clothes are of dirty drab canvas, plentifully adorned with drab arrows. Shortly afterward Wilde ate his first real prison meal, an allowance of thin porridge and a small brown loaf.

He was taken to-day to Pentonville, hard by the Holborn viaduct, a prison for convicted criminals. He was examined physically with great care, since upon the medical officer's report will depend what labor he is to do. If passed sound and fit for first class hard labor he will take his first six months exercise on the tread wheel, six hours daily, making an ascent of 6000 feet, twenty minutes continuously and then rest five minutes. The government inspector will visit him once a month and hear any representation or complaint, and the visiting committee of the London magistrates will call frequently for the same laudable purpose. On his release, Wilde, if he has worked well, will have earned the magnificent sum of ten shillings.

While Oscar Wilde's case has obtained the public attention recently, the London police reports show that persons accused of the offence for which he was convicted come frequently before the magistrates. On the very day he was convicted John Godchild, 28 years old, and said to have a good education, was sentenced to two years at hard labor for the identical crime. The judge remarked that no country could remain great while such persons were allowed to live free in it. He believed, indeed, they should not be allowed to live at all.

Richard Croker visits Ireland next week to complete negotiations which he has entered upon for the lease of an estate in county Limerick. It is his purpose to establish one of the largest racing studs in Ireland. Said Mr. Croker: "By next year I hope to make some good winnings and have an entry for the Derby in 1896. I have taken a beautiful house in Kensington for a year."

Mr. Croker was asked whether this meant that he intended to settle here, and he replied: "I certainly do not mean to give up my American citizenship, and I shall be found in New York in time to vote at every election. No matter how busy I may be with racing, I shall gladly manage to spare three months in the fall of 1896 to work for such a man as William C. Whitney, if he is nominated as the Democratic candidate for the presidency. Senator Gorman would make another candidate for whom I would take off my coat to work. Tammany's candidate will be elected in New York this year, and I shall be on hand."

Advices from Managua state that Col. Ludlow, Commander Endicott and Mr. Noble, the commission to inspect the Nicaragua canal route, have arrived at Managua and are visiting President Zelaya. The members report good progress.

The Berlin Frankfurter Zeitung reports that there is great anxiety in Sweden regarding the threatened armed conflict, ending in dissolution between Norway and Sweden.

In his reply to the strong and influential protest against the bi-metal notice, which was presented by the British bankers, Sir William Vernon Harcourt said: "You may rely upon it, Her Majesty's government will give no countenance to any change in the fundamental principles of our monetary system, nor in any discussion in which they may be called upon to take part will they admit any doubt as to their intentions firmly to adhere to the single standard."

The Chronicle this morning lectures Lord Rosebery and says: "Doubtless he may be called fortunate, but we hope he will never aspire to win another Derby." The other papers heartily congratulate the premier on his double victory.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Paris reports that it was stated there last night that the examining magistrates' report on the Southern Railway scandal, which has long agitated France, and which was indirectly responsible for the resignation of President Casimir-Perier, will involve several senators and deputies.

Joseph H. Manley presented a letter of introduction from the late secretary of state, Mr. Walter Q. Gresham, to Lord Rosebery on Monday last. The premier received him most cordially, and chiefly owing to this Mr. Manley selected Sir Visto to win the Derby and was enabled to pay a large portion of the expenses of his European tour. Probably the most fortunate of the Americans was Mr. Oxnard, the sugar millionaire of Nebraska. He said: "I had the same belief in Lord Rosebery's luck that I had in President Cleveland's luck, hence I backed Sir Visto."

The Times this morning comments editorially upon the political and currency outlook in the United States, stating: "All our information about the electoral campaign in America goes to show that both parties are doing their best to maintain an attitude of adroit straddling. Upon the whole the Republicans are performing the feat with the greater dexterity."

Proceeding to deal with the silver question in its relation to the political struggle, the Times says: "Admitting all the juggling of phrases and apparent confusion of terms and ideas demanded by party exigencies, it is pretty clear that the fundamental conception of sound money is very firmly grasped, namely, that one dollar has to be made and kept as good as every other dollar, no matter what theories go to the wall. So long as the American politicians are clear on this point, it matters very little what they say upon the various theoretical arguments of the bimetallists. The real strength of the bimetallist agitation everywhere comes from the people hoping to pay a dollar of debt with less than a dollar."

Lord Li Ching Fang, son of the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, with Mr. John W. Foster, will start from Shanghai for the Pescadores to-morrow, to formally transfer the Island of Formosa to the Japanese. The Japanese have landed at Taipehfu, a town of 7000 inhabitants and the residence of the governor of Formosa, and have informed the authorities that they intend to take possession of the island. Fighting is imminent.

—Don't be fooled with imitations of Adams' Tutti Frutti. See that Tutti Frutti is on each five cent package.

A NICE AFFAIR.

The Fredericton Bridge and Its Accompanying Scandal.

A short time ago there was a great flourish of trumpets over the announcement that Mr. Foster, the finance minister, who had no chance of re-election in his present constituency of King's county, New Brunswick, had found refuge in York county, New Brunswick, and that he was sure of re-election in that county because of the support of Mr. Gibson, the great and wealthy manufacturer of that region. Mr. Gibson, a former Liberal, had, it was joyfully declared, been converted to Conservatism and protectionism, and was body and soul in favor of the government. Such a conversion was indeed a boon and a blessing to the protectionists in a time of considerable gloom. There has been a sequel to these events 'significant of much,' as Thomas Carlyle would say, and certainly explanatory of a good deal. Mr. Thomas Temple, the Conservative member for York, who is so kindly to retire in favor of Mr. Foster, the finance minister, is a son-in-law of Mr. Gibson, and he, with Mr. Gibson and Mr. Alexander Gibson, junior, Mr. Hillyard, a son-in-law of Mr. Temple, and Mr. Rowley, a clerk in the establishment of Mr. Gibson, formed a company with a subscribed capital of $200,000, of which $20,000 was paid up, to build a bridge across the St. John river, connecting Fredericton and St. Mary. This little family company, on the strength of such a small investment, managed to induce the Dominion government, of which Mr. Foster is finance minister, to lend it at the small interest of four per cent, $300,000 of the public money and a bonus of $30,000 besides. The idea of the Gibson-Temple family company seems to have been to let the use of the bridge partly to a railway company and by this means and by the collection of tolls in ordinary traffic they expected a return of $30,000 a year. According to statements made in the house, they expected to put $75,000 solid money into the bridge, so that after paying $2000 for maintenance and $12,000 for interest, a net profit of $16,000 a year would be reaped by the Gibson family company on an investment of $75,000, or over 21 per cent. That was a pretty nice little scheme. Unhappily for the Gibson family party and the government, the railway company did not use the bridge, and hence the returns from it are small. Mr. Temple says that $100,000 private money was invested, and before the public accounts committee he said that he had $50,000 of stock in the company, of which he had paid up one call of $5000. The company issued bonds to the amount of $50,000, and there is a floating debt for construction of $19,000. It appears from these various statements that about $900,000 has been put into the bridge, the cost of which is declared before the public accounts committee to be only $419,000. This is curious! As a result of the operation of the bridge there is a big loss on the investment. The company owe the government already $66,000 interest which is overdue. It seems that the government has not pressed the company for the payment of the interest and has apparently no intention of trying to collect it. Thus far the government is out just $396,000 on this little family company Fredericton bridge. The gain to the county is that Mr. Gibson and his family have now solid reasons for being protectionists, and Mr. Foster has the promise of Mr. Temple's constituency. This is how protectionists are made and protection is maintained.—Montreal Witness.

A Simple Test.

To detect impurities in salt, dissolve a tablespoonful in a tumbler of pure water and add a lump of common washing soda. If the water becomes cloudy the salt is impure. With Windsor Salt the water will be as clear as crystal. It doesn't cake. Try it.

Quick Time to the East.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a new and shorter schedule for eastbound trains, which now leave Seattle at 2 p.m., and Tacoma at 3 p.m., daily, making the run to Chicago in 16 hours less than heretofore. Time to New York, four and a half days. Best schedule ever in effect across the continent. Passenger trains are all now lighted by electricity and heated by steam. For tickets apply to E. E. Blackwood, agent, Adelphi Building.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

A Valuable Discovery of Alluvial Gold on the Saskatchewan River.

The Canadian Women's Council Transact Some Important Business.

Winnipeg, May 29.—A case of black diphtheria is reported here.

Ottawa, May 29.—Dr. Dawson, chief of the Dominion geological survey, has received from the survey party working near the head waters of the Saskatchewan word of the finding of valuable deposits of alluvial gold in a minor stream tributary to the river.

Winnipeg, May 29.—The inland revenue officers located an illicit liquor still in Loretto yesterday, and to-day seized all the apparatus that could be found. No arrests have been made, but one hotel keeper is under heavy bonds. The machinery came here from Ontario.

Toronto, May 29.—There was another large gathering of delegates to the Canadian Woman's Council. Lady Aberdeen occupied the chair. A resolution was passed calling upon the newspapers of Canada in the interest of morality to omit from their advertising columns the advertisements of certain medicines, and from their reading columns sensational accounts of crime. A motion that the Ontario legislature be called upon to enact the hours of female labor to nine hours a day, was referred back, many contending that no general law could be passed on the subject; that many women employed by piece work would object to the hours of work being limited. A motion was passed to the effect that it having come to the knowledge of the council that married persons, being British subjects, resident in Canada, who proceed to the United States and go through a form of marriage there and return cannot be prosecuted for bigamy, the same be reported to the ministers at Ottawa, with a view of having legislation on the subject, or if not in their power to petition the Imperial government to take joint action with the United States to remedy the existing evil.

Toronto, May 30.—The trial of Dick for the murder of his wife has been postponed till next assizes. Bail will be applied for.

Toronto, May 30.—The weekly bicycle Bulletin, which will be issued next Friday, will, it is understood, contain an announcement debarring the brothers Cullahan of Buffalo from competing in events under the jurisdiction of the C. W. A. for the next six months. This is because of their violation of the C. W. A. rules at Woodstock on the 24th. It is expected the C. W. A. will also suspend them.

AT MONTE CARLO.

Shareholders Have to be Content With 8 Per Cent. Dividend.

Monte Carlo's gambling tables paid a dividend of only 8 per cent. during the past year. This is much less than the shareholders have been accustomed to receive, and the decrease of receipts—from 22,000,000 francs to 19,000,000—as compared with the preceding twelve months, has excited much comment all through Europe, and not a little on this side of the water. In almost every case the waning of this particular harvest of fools is ascribed to the "hard times," and a consequent scarcity of people willing to risk large sums in contests with the rules of arithmetic; small-fry gamblers, it seems, have been as plenty as usual. There is something wrong about this explanation. Players for inconsequential amounts, if the modesty of their ventures be due to the slenderness of their means, should feel, and manifest the effects of hard times before those of wider resources. If, therefore, the tables of Monte Carlo are now crowded with men and women who lose a few silver coins instead of a good many gold ones, is it not just possible that the change is due to a gradual rise in human intelligence rather than to a diminution of monetary prosperity? For unnumbered years the whole world has known that to play roulette or trente-et-quarante is simply to give money away to a "bank." To know a thing, however, is different from, and in no way necessitates, acting upon the knowledge. It takes some degree of wisdom to profit by information and experience, and it may be that the general average of wisdom, slowly rising, has reached a point not far from an appreciation of the multiplication table and the related computation of probabilities.—New York Times.

THE SILVER KING.

Aerial Tramway, Four and a Half Miles Long, to be Built.

Sir Joseph Trutch, chairman of the board of directors of The Hall Mines, Limited, arrived at Nelson on Tuesday, 21st inst., from London. The tenders for the tramway between the Silver King mine and Nelson were considered, and the one made by the California Wire Works Company of San Francisco was accepted. It is for a single rope aerial tramway, and the representatives of the company will meet the representatives of the Hall Mines, Limited, at Victoria, where the contract will be signed. There were four other tenders in. One by the Trenton Iron Works, Newark, New Jersey; one by the Ropeways Syndicate, London, England; one by the Vulcan Iron Works, San Francisco; and one by A. E. Hodgins of Nelson. Mr. Hodgins' tender was for a trestle tramway, and all the others were for rope aerial tramways. The Halls Mines, Limited, has to clear the right-of-way, and tenders have been asked for the work. The right-of-way is to be cleared 200 feet wide, and the distance is four and a half miles.

A Mother's Beautiful Child

Dragged Nearly to Death's Door by Severe Nervous Disease—Suffered Extreme Pain in the Head—Doctors Could Do Nothing—South American Nervine Called in at the Eleventh Hour and Restores to Health Little Annie Joy, of West Toronto Junction—The Great Remedy is Reducing the Death Rate of All Canadian Cities.

MISS ANNIE JOY, WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

A bright little lad, or golden-haired girl, is the delight of your home. Whether you revel in riches, or know something of the privations of poverty, that child is all the world to you. It is no wonder that mother and father become anxious when sickness overtakes the little one.

The remedy, fathers and mothers, is near by. South American Nervine has been the means of giving back the bloom of youth to thousands of suffering little ones. It is not a medicine that buoys up the parents' hopes, only to have them in a short time dashed down again lower than ever. Whether with child or adult, it promptly gets at the seat of all disease, which is the nerve centres. From this fact it is peculiarly efficacious in the treatment of nervous diseases of man, woman or child.

A recent case is that as told by Mrs. M. A. Joy, of West Toronto Junction, whose little daughter Annie, aged 15 years, had been a sufferer from severe nervous depression for about two years. As with all mothers, no trouble and expense was spared in the effort to bring relief to the child. The little one suffered extreme pains in the head, so distressing at times as to render her completely helpless, sapping all her strength. The best skill of the most skilled physicians was called into request, but little Annie steadily grew worse. Becoming more hopeless and discouraged as the weeks went by, Mrs. Joy decided on trying South American Nervine as almost a last resort. Employing her own words she said: "I determined to give it a trial, although I felt it was useless."

To-day it is all happiness around that home, for before one bottle of the medicine had been taken, the mother tells us Annie commenced to show decided signs of improvement. The child has taken three bottles and has practically regained her natural health and vigor. There is nothing surprising in the fact that Mrs. Joy cannot speak too highly of South American Nervine.

Much was at stake, but this wonderful discovery proved equal to the emergency, and so it does in every case. Thousands of letters on file from well-known citizens prove this. For nervous diseases of young or old, from whatever cause, it is an absolutely infallible cure.

FOR SALE BY

Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co

Dairy and Stock Farm For Sale.

207 acres crown grant good land, Cowichan, Vancouver Island, equally distant from Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver; three quarters of a mile from McPherson's Station and postoffice, E. & N. R. R.; three and a half miles from Duncan's; two and a half miles from salt water; one mile from public school; all under fence; over 40 acres under cultivation and pasture; about 60 acres improved; the balance light timber, maple and alder, and easily cleared; eight roomed house, good new basement barn and other outbuildings, trout creek of spring water running all the year between house and barn; good government roads on three sides; horses, cows, sheep, wagon, cart, plow, harrows, mowing machine, horse rake, etc.

W. R. ROBERTSON,
n 27-1mo-d&w McPherson's Station.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

M. A. WYLDE

Has charge of the

CITY CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES,

and is authorized to collect therefor.

TIMES P. & P. CO.

HOTEL TO LEASE.

The well known Four-Mile House, on the Craigflower Road, near Victoria, will be let furnished or unfurnished. For particulars apply by letter or personally to the

QUAMICHAN HOTEL,
May20-2w Duncan's.

Have You

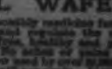
Tried the Beer at the

PALACE SALOON

THE BEST IN THE TOWN.
DON'T MISS IT!

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 35 YEARS TEST Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness, Wasting Diseases and all Diseases caused by Abuse or Indiscretion. Its effects are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains a month's treatment. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00. Pamphlet free. Address, THE ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold and recommended in Victoria by LANGLEY & CO.



PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies, to restore, and regulate the system, producing free, healthy and natural menstruation. No added or postal cards or postage stamps. Enclose $1.00 and receive by return mail, in plain wrapper, Pennyroyal Wafers, sufficient to make one dozen. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, THE ROYAL MEDICINE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL,

82, 84 & 86 Store St., Victoria.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fort streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

MONEY TO LOAN,
AT A REASONABLE RATE ON APPROVED SECURITY.
S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley St., Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. BULL.

S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale. Highest prices paid for household furniture.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

Nickle Alarm Clocks, 90c.
S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY LOCALITY to distribute samples and advertising matter; good pay; steady work the year round. For particulars address, with stamp, at once, C. & U. S. Advertisers' Agency, Box 450, London, Ontario. m2-4w

FOR SALE

WANTED—To sell Lightning ice cream freezers, cheap. Apply 74 Yates st. m29-2t

FOR SALE—Family horse, harness and phaeton. Horse guaranteed quiet and suitable for lady to drive. Apply to J. Coigdarripe, Craigflower Road. m29-3

FOR SALE—Four lots in 264a, Vancouver at $100 each; 7 lots in Hastings Townsite, cost $525, will be sold for $250 cash; lot in Port Townsend, cost $300, will be sold for $150; lot in Newcastle Townsite, Nanaimo, cost $125, will be sold for $70. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Three choice Lots at Fowl Bay. Apply T. Elford, Shawnigan Lumber Co.'s Office. m17-tf

COWS with calves or without for sale. Apply to J. W. Rowland, or Matthias Rowland, Burnside Hotel. m13-tf

TRY MARSHALL'S Home-Made Bread. Delivered fresh daily. Full weight, 59 Broad St.

WANTS.

TO EXCHANGE.—English gun (Lewis 12 bore) for bicycle. Apply 78 Government street. m27-1w

WANTED—At Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street, cash customers for Garden Tools, Paints, etc. Cheap, cheap for cash.

Your Teeth!
Don't neglect them. You can't afford to.
CALL ON....
A. A. HUMBER, D.D.S.,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 93 1-2 Douglas Street.
CAREFUL ATTENTION. BEST WORK. SPECIAL RATES.

TO LET.

TO LET—No. 72 Fort street; store and dwelling combined. Stable accommodation. m28-1t

TO LET.—Pretty cottage, five rooms and bath. Apply to Seven Lawn, 45 Cook st. may27-tf

TO LET—For housekeeping, suite of rooms furnished for two, with good address. 15 Caledonia Avenue, Mrs. Wharton, City. ma3-1m

TO LET—Furnished rooms with use of kitchen and bath; 104 Pandora street. m1-1m

TO RENT—A well furnished five-roomed cottage; on the car line; desirable location; fruit trees; possession given at once. Apply F. B. Williams, Times Office.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Sorrel Pony, with rope on; white face and legs. Finder please return to C. Christodola, Government st. m29-2t

LOST—A watch, gold case, open face, engraved rim and plain back. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Times office.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

MAY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

THE SEIZED SEALER.

It seems safe to conclude that the only charge against the sealing schooner Shelby is that of having unsealed firearms on board. But since Great Britain has refused to agree to a renewal of the regulation which last year required the sealing up of arms, this is not an offence against the law and therefore not a cause for seizure. Unless some evidence is offered to show that the crew of the schooner were taking seals after April 30 the schooner must necessarily be released. Will the owner in that case be allowed compensation for unjust treatment? He will apparently be entitled to it, since the schooner will in such case be cleared of all charge of violating the regulations. The case gives keener point to the comments recently offered by the Times in regard to the unexplained delay of the British government in notifying the United States authorities that the sealing of firearms regulation would not be renewed. There is apparently no good reason why the notification should not have been given a month or two earlier, before the patrol fleet had left for northern waters. The delay was no doubt due solely to the circumlocutory habits from which governments cannot or will not shake themselves free. It is only one of the many pieces of negligence from which the sealers have needlessly suffered while in pursuit of their calling.

THE McINNES CASE.

The McInnes brothers have been acquitted on the charge of having compounded the qui tam suit brought against ex-magistrate Planta, and the acquittal will give satisfaction to many others besides themselves. For one thing their treatment seemed unnecessarily harsh. After the disagreement of the Nanaimo jury at the first trial the crown applied for a change of venue to Victoria, on the plea that justice was not likely to be secured from another Nanaimo jury because the accused were prominent members of the Reform organization there and other members of the same organization might be drawn upon the jury. The plea was childish and absurd, and was also an insult to the citizens of Nanaimo inasmuch as it implied that they were likely to be influenced by prejudice to take a wrong view of the evidence. It should never have succeeded, and we do not suppose for a moment that it would have succeeded in any other part of Canada. It was utterly unnecessary and unjust to force the defendants to come away from their place of residence to stand their trial. We are loth to believe that, as hinted, the prosecution was inspired by political prejudice, but there is no doubt about its being carried on in a needlessly harsh way, and the acquittal of the defendants is all the more satisfactory on that account.

ABILITY AND PATRIOTISM.

"The fair way to judge the government," observes our rattled contemporary, "is by its acts." Quite so; and it is by its acts and by nothing but its acts that it will be judged and condemned. Many of those acts have been signalized by gross corruption, unbridled extravagance and flagrant violations of the principles of right and justice. In the tedious and semi-eulogistic rhapsody of Wednesday the Colonist skilfully steers clear of the mottled record of its party and proudly points to Manitoba and Newfoundland. What brilliant stroke of statecraft is to be gleaned from the action of the government in connection with the school question and the admission of the ancient colony is by no means clear. The negotiations with Newfoundland have distinctly failed, while there are strong indications that the government regrets its action in the Manitoba matter. But something has to be done to divert public attention from the scandals and corruption, from the deficit and the debt, therefore a red herring is drawn across the trail. All attempts, however, to hide the criminal record of the party will be fruitless. It is the same party, governed by the same selfish principles, as it ever was, but it is entirely without the skill and audacity which held it together in the past.

The Colonist comes "to the conclusion that it is composed of men who for their ability and their patriotism are well worthy of their respect and esteem." Haggart's patriotism and ability may be seen in the Tay canal. Foster's ability may be seen in his tariff summersault and his deficits, while his patriotism crops out in the Fredericton bridge scandal. Bowell's ability and patriotism are seen in the Blind Share deal. Tupper's ability shows forth in the Fitzsimmons case, while his patriotism shines in the "Hard Pan" and his resignation. Carron is another member of the government entitled to "respect and esteem" for successfully "milking" contractors for the "reptile fund." They are all fine fellows and worthy patriots entitled to the fullest confidence of the country.

Toronto Globe: After many years of stupid governmental resistance the people of Vancouver island will be permitted to lay a telegraph cable to the American side of Puget Sound. The objection was on account of the water. A telegraph line over the land from Canada to the United States is not objectionable. But if laid under water, or even over a damp, swampy place, it becomes a source of national danger. This is a survival of the old belief regarding a witch's inability to cross a running stream.

Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., once described the Dominion cabinet as a "cabinet of antiques," for whom he distinctly declined to "peddle brains." The prairie bard has evidently had another fit of disgust with the powers that be at Ottawa, for in a patriotic poem of his own composition, which he read at the recent meeting of the Royal Society, the following stanza occurs:

O, Canada! My country!
What is there thou might'st not do
If truth and honor guide thy steps?
Artist To-day, thy need is men,
Men full of all lore,
And master of that, too,
Men of brain, and heart, and will,
Men who scorn base lucre's lures;
Men of such breed, where are they?
Factions which keep thy pockets lean,
And torture fact,
And blind thy eyes to truth,
Repress the wise.
But many a one, true as the great of old,
Is thine.
Awake! Thou drowsing child of destiny,
Awake! Escape from clinging phantasms,
Soar free from shams, and shibboleths,
To find thy kingly men—thy greatest need,
Thy first of duties;
To hear, and hearken to the voice of truth.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If the Tory party is entitled to credit for weathering a financial storm, which they claim was lightly felt, with a deficit of nearly $6,000,000 in two years, what credit should be given to the Liberals for weathering a greater storm with a deficit of $4,500,000 in three years with a taxation about one third less. It looks as if the Liberals were the superior financiers.—Hamilton Times.

I assail their record of scandals, and condemn their fiscal policy so lately repudiated by the county I represent.—C. F. McIsaac, M. P., for Antigonish.

As a matter of fact, it is well known that among those who left New Brunswick during the ten years between 1881 and 1891 were thousands of our most enterprising and industrious young men. During the ten years between 1871 and 1881, eight years of which were under a revenue tariff, the population of New Brunswick increased by 35,000. During the ten years between 1881 and 1891, under the blue ruin tariff which is called the national policy, the province of New Brunswick only added 30 to its population, and the river counties actually declined largely in population.—St. John Telegraph.

Mail and Empire: "The cotton industry pays out annually $2,100,000 in wages. Will free trade make you rich?

The $2,100,000 divided among the 8,502 employes of the cotton industry averages $247 per year for each employe, equivalent to $4.75 per week, or 80 cents per day. It is now in order for the Toronto organ to ask the cotton mill employes: "Has the national policy made you rich?" People are not apt to get rich on 80 cents a day.—Halifax Chronicle.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

LOOKING BACKWARD.

To Crusading Times and the Dominant Forces of Great People.

Never again, perhaps, in a human history will nations be moved by an idea so commanding, says the London Telegraph, writing of "The Crusades." Patriotism, ambition, lust of land and power, national pride, and national enmity are still strong enough to keep countries on a war footing, and to precipitate many deadly contests. But this emotion of a whole continent had in it the strongest passions which can move men, and, therefore, in spite of miserable military failures, it produced immense historical results. Army after army, composed as it was of a mere enthusiastic rabble, came to complete destruction, few of them even reaching Constantinople in anything like cohesion. Godfrey of Bouillon's expedition, however, largely commanded by princes, reached Palestine and captured Nicœa, Antioch, Edessa, and lastly, Jerusalem itself. Such success rekindled the pious flame. In 1102 A. D., a host of 200,000 men marched from Europe eastward, only to perish on the road, or by the sword of the Sultan of Iconium. A second, third, fourth and fifth army similarly set forth, concluding with that led by St. Louis, the King of France, in 1248 A.D. After this the revolution in Egypt, whereby the Mamelukes overthrew the lines of Saladin, cleared the Christians out of Palestine, so that one by one Tripoli, Tyre, Berytus and Acre were taken from the discomfited crusaders. It is curious to reflect that at the present moment, in spite of these gigantic efforts, the Holy Sepulchre still remains in charge of the flag of the Crescent. Turkish sentinels pace up and down outside that holy door, where so many kings and nobles were content to spill their blood to enter.

The immutable East remains much as it was; and the romantic stories of crusading times have furnished materials for the novelist and poet; but have done little else politically. Yet their social and civil effect was prodigious. They brought East and West into contact in a manner which may be said to have created Christendom, and with it the literature, the art, and the science of modern days. In themselves those wars were intensely unchristian, and contrary to the gentle spirit of the founder of our faith. What could be more absurd than the grotesque incident which happened at Acre, when a soldier of the English king thrust his spear through the shoulder of the divine Persian poet S'adi, whose melodious life was thus very nearly ended by the brutal and ignorant trooper? A page of S'adi was worth a whole platoon of brutish troopers. But for Europe at large the crusades, like most other mistakes of mankind brought numerous indirect benefits. The liberty of the middle classes became extended by the impoverishment of the nobility. Commercial intercourse sprung up, which made the cities wealthy. Arts and sciences, before unknown on the continent, followed the returning hosts from the learned and meditative East, the best plunder of the march; and the present civilization of Europe is largely due to those passionate and selfish enterprises. If impecunious kings and ambitious prelates can never expect again to start mankind on such an adventure, science and art and erudition may justly bear a part in this celebration of Clermont, and commerce and trade ought to be well represented there; since the true fruits of those famous expeditions consisted in the fact that the fine subtle intelect of the East conquered its temporary conquerors.

THE CARTHAGE AQUEDUCT.

A Great Work Which Commemorates The Roman Occupation.

It is a beautiful as well as fascinating journey from Tunis to Zaghouan, and can be made in one day if an early start is made, so as to allow from three to five hours for tramping over the five or six mile area of ruined Uthina (Oudina). How well I remember that glorious spring day when, after having driven some fourteen kilometres from Tunis, leaving on the right the great salt lake called Seka-es-Sedjoumi, and having passed through the desolate ruins of Mohammedia, I saw for the first time the great aqueduct which, in ancient days, carried along its sixty mile reach from Mount Zaghouan seven million gallons of water into Carthage. There is nothing more impressive in the world than this vast creature, as it seems, that appears to move majestically along the plain, now so desolate and filled with dust of oblivion, but once alive with Punic industry and the commerce of great and populous Roman cities. Even those travellers who have seen the superb aqueduct near Nimes, in Provence, even those who have looked with wonder and admiration at the mighty ruins which serrate the Campagna as though they were impregnable barriers of reef in the grip of the sea, must admit that this Carthaginian aqueduct, perhaps the greatest work wrought by the Romans in North Africa, is not a less mighty achievement. Here, too, one may see the solitary goatherd standing beneath some giant arch, within his eyes the mystery of the great silence and greater loneliness, but here he is of a race more ancient than that of the Campagna shepherd, is clothed in a long, gray-white robe instead of in goat skins, and has for austere greeting or response only "Allah is great."

It is a common mistake in Tunis—due largely to the ignorant misrepresentation of the so-called "guides," not one of whom is worth the five francs a day he is wont to demand for what he euphemistically calls his "services"—that Punic Carthage benefited by this great aqueduct. Even when Caius Gracchus rebuilt the city that thirty years earlier had been laid in ruins by the younger Scipio, the inhabitants were dependent mainly upon their storage from rainfall; largely in the primitive manner to be seen at this day at Sfax, where the innumerable gourd-shaped rain receptacles at first puzzle the stranger. It was not till the indefatigable Hadrian (in A. D. 120) was induced by the wealthy citizens of New Carthage to bridge the distance between them and Mons Zeugitanus—a gigantic undertaking, not adequately completed till the reign of Septimus Severus—that the Carthaginian could stoop, as his Moorish or French fellow-citizens of to-day can do, and drink the clear cold mountain water within the gates of the city. Alas! this magnificent work was to share the fate which overtook its Campagna prototype. When Gilimer, the last of the Vandal kings, brought his hordes to besiege Carthage, he ordered its partial destruction, as a material aid in investiture of the unfortunate city; and though, later, it was restored by the Byzantine general Bellsarius, its still more disastrous ruin was accomplished during the great Arab invasion which followed the heroic gallop across Africa of Mohammed's friend and fiery lieutenant, Okba-bin-Nafa. So mighty were the vast arches, so huge the span of their collective length, that there was even yet scope for barbaric havoc on the part of the Spaniards when Charles V. sent his enormous cosmopolitan armada to the undoing of the corsair stronghold. For generations the broken skeleton was extant, though, indeed, even its devertebrate parts bid fair to vanish altogether through fanatical ignorance on one hand and selfish folly on the other. Then the French engineering genius came to the rescue, and to-day any one who will visit the great cistern and fountain just within that southeastern gate of Tunis known as the Bab Sidi Abdullah-esh-Sherif will see as copious a flow of pure mountain water as that which in Rome gushes forth from the conduits of the Acqua Paolo on the Janiculum, or whirls its spray over the doves which ceaselessly flit to and fro above the fount of Trevi.—From "Rome in Africa," by William Sharp, in Harper's Magazine for June.

CATTLE MARKET AUCTION
Friday, May 31st, at 2 p.m.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO., Leading Auctioneers.

H. Cuthbert & Co.
Farm Stock, Furniture and General Auctioneers,
are favored with instructions from R. E Jackson, Esq., to sell by
AUCTION
On the Jackson Farm, Sooke Harbor, Sooke,
FRIDAY, JUNE 7th, 1895,
at 11 or 11.30 a.m., the whole of the valuable
Live and Dead Farm Stock,
Implements, etc., comprising 100 Southdown sheep, 4 cows, 2 heifers, number of hogs, 2 valuable well bred mares, dark bay, 16 hands, 1300 to 1500 lbs., splendid workers in all gears; one fine colt rising 2 yrs.; harness and saddle, 3 plows, harrows, dog cart, horse mowing machine, chickens, carpenters' tools, 3 grindstones, tools and implements of all descriptions and a miscellaneous lot of effects too numerous to mention. Also the balance of the growing crop of hay, etc., and the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The last item includes some fine hair mattresses. Terms, cash.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO., Leading Auctioneers.

WILL BE SEEN 150 MILES.

A 46,000,000 Candle Power Beacon Light for the French Coast.

The engineer-in-chief of the French lighthouse service proposes to outdo all previous achievements in brilliant lighthouses by constructing a beacon light with a lantern of 46,000,000 candle power, says the Philadelphia Record.

It has only been a few months since this gentleman completed the most powerful lighthouse which up to that time had been constructed. It is at the Cape of La Heve, less than three miles from Havre, and marks the northern entrance of the estuary of the Seine. Its illuminating power is equal to 23,000,000 candles, and its light is visible at a distance of 140 miles in clear weather.

The new lighthouse, which will be located some ten miles from Quimper, at a projecting headland bearing the name Pemarck, will not send its light rays much further than that of La Heve. The maximum distance in clear weather will be about 150 miles, but the intensity of the pencil of light being doubled, the amount of light in the same distance is likewise doubled.

This enormous intensity of light is obtained by an arrangement of the lenses of the lamp. In the ordinary lamp the lenses, consisting of a number of rectangular panels, are placed in steps in such a manner that the source of light occupies the principal focus of each of them. The rays of light then emanate from this part of the apparatus in a horizontal pencil.

By reducing the number of panels the quantity of light received by each is consequently correspondingly increased. At La Heve there are four panels, the total light emitted from the lamp being triple the amount received in an apparatus with twelve panels.

It is proposed in the new lighthouse to employ but two panels, each of them occupying a half square. Each lens will, therefore, receive half of the total light emitted by the lamp, and consequently will emit a pencil of rays of a power double that furnished at La Heve.

Like the lighthouse at La Heve, the new lighthouse will be lighted by electricity. The lamp will be fed by an alternating current of 100 amperes at its maximum.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

100 Government St.
That's Bowes'
Pharmacy.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Camping outfits at Weiler Bros. *

—Arrived—New wall papers. Mellor. *

—Art drapery materials in latest effects at Weiler Bros. *

—Ice cream freezers at prices to suit everybody. Shore's hardware. *

—A fruit and candy social will be given Friday evening in A.O.U.W. Hall.

—The smokeless frying-pan—the best thing out. Only at A. Barker's, 122 Yates street. *

—Come and inspect my stock of fine groceries at Cash Grocery, cor. Yates and Douglas streets. Hardress Clarke.

—A relief ball is proposed as a way out of the Aberdeen reception difficulty. Those interested promise the balance to the Maternity Home.

—Mr. H. Stadthagen, of the Cheapest Grocery, delivered altogether 87 sacks of flour, 29 sacks of sugar, 32 boxes of tea and other goods to the Indians during the potlach.

—Sanitary Inspector Conlin has sworn out summonses against several persons who have failed to comply with the sewer regulations by-law. They will appear in court Friday morning.

—There was a clean sheet in the police court this morning. Lam Kee was to have appeared, charged with refusing to pay road tax. The celestial paid and the case was withdrawn.

—The bark Sonoma, with coal from Departure Bay for Ounalaska, was towed into Royal Roads this morning by the Lorne. She will ship a crew here. The Two Brothers was towed up to Departure Bay to load.

—XXX Flour, Snowflake, Bread Flour, $1; 21lb sugar, $1; Pratt's Astral coal oil, $1.60; good butter, pound, 10c.; 3 lamp glasses, 25c.; Tomatoes, corn, peas, salmon, 10c.; free delivery. H. Stadthagen, the Cheapest Grocery, 165½ Douglas street, second house from Chatham street. *

—The Asloun is the name of the companion ship to the Chittagong of the new Oriental line. The Asloun will sail from the Orient for America in June. She is of 2828 tons gross register, and is 309 feet long, 41.1 feet wide, and 18.6 feet deep. She has a registered tonnage of 5000 and is registered at Lloyd's as 100 A1.

—A parlor concert was given at the residence of A. J. C. Galletley last night in aid of the Maternity Home. A large number was present. The following took part: Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, Mrs. Janion, Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. Archer Martin, Miss Langley, Mr. W. R. Higgins, Mr. Algernon S. Aspland and Mr. Bridgman.

—It is proposed to give a ball to liquidate the indebtedness of the Aberdeen reception committee. This will probably be the best way out of the difficulty, and as it is only right that the committee should be relieved of this obligation the ball will be given a generous support. A meeting will be held on Monday evening to consider the suggestion and make arrangements.

—The shingle mills in Westminster and Vancouver, says the Columbian, have more orders on hand than they can attend to for the time being, and the great pity is that the price cannot be raised to give a respectable margin of profit. The time seems to have come, a prominent manufacturer says, when the demand warrants an increase in price, but, unfortunately, the mills on the Sound are so numerous that, although they, also, are over-loaded with orders, the competition of their agents keeps the figures below living prices.

—The Victoria Times of last evening and the Colonist of this morning are Woman's Editions, and exceedingly creditable. The articles are timely and calculated to advance the cause in which the writers are engaged. The meeting of the National Council afforded an opportunity for the wider dissemination of its aims, and the ladies could not have employed a better agency than the daily newspaper in order to attain their object. While the issues in question may not be as newsy as usual they contain a vast fund of information and should meet with the largest degree of patronage.—Vancouver World.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

—Hammocks at Weiler Bros. *

—Trout flies, rods, etc., at Fox's. *

—Galvanized wire chicken fencing at cut prices. Shore's hardware. *

—The best assortment of pocket cutlery at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson. *

—An important meeting of the members of the Fernwood baseball club will be held in their club house, Yates street, at 7:30 this evening.

—Charles Carroll was arrested this afternoon by Officer Walker, charged with stealing three window sashes, the property of D. Campbell.

—A meeting of the B. C. Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, when preliminary arrangements will be made for the fall show.

—$3 pants! Is that cheap enough? You'll think it's like getting them for nothing when you see them. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—The Primrose ball committee will give a fruit and candy social dance in A. O. U. W. Hall on Friday evening, May 31st. Richardson's orchestra. Admission, gentleman and lady, 50c. *

—The charge of malicious injury to property laid by E. M. Johnson against F. S. Findley was dismissed by the police magistrate yesterday. He was ordered to pay the costs in the assault case.

—The jury in the case of the McInnes brothers of Nanaimo, charged with compounding a qui tam suit, last evening brought in a verdict of not guilty after a very few minutes deliberation. The verdict was received with applause by the crowd that filled the court room, showing that public sentiment was with the defendants.

—The "M. K. system of circulating literature," which is just being introduced in Victoria, appears to be an excellent idea. The payment of a small sum monthly will ensure to the subscriber the choice of fifty high-class publications. It must commend itself to all who have a taste for the periodical form of literature.

—Three pounds soda or pilot biscuit for 25c. or 2 pounds molasses snaps for 25c.; choice fresh made cream candy at 25c. per pound, equals 40c.; nice flavored boiled candy at 10c. per pound; French chocolate creams at 25c. per pound; choice English breakfast tea, Formosa, Oolong, Japan, Ceylon blends, flour and sugar at lowest cash prices at Hardress Clarke's, cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

—It is a great mistake to suppose that a simple tonic gives strength; it only stimulates the stomach to renewed action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched, and this can only be done by such a standard alterative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

—The case of Regina v. Matson is being tried at the assizes to-day. This action is brought against the prisoner Matson on a charge of arson in setting fire to the residence of one Fred Smith, who lived at Spring Ridge, last New Year's. Matson had been an unsuccessful rival for Mrs. Hunter's hand, but Smith (the prosecutor in the present case) is married to her. The theory of the crown is that Matson, prompted by an attack of jealousy, set fire to the house, as he told Mrs. Smith that she would never live with Smith, and if she did he would burn her house down. Mr. P. S. Lampman appears on behalf of the prisoner, the deputy attorney-general for the crown. The case is before Mr. Justice Drake.

MUSIC AT THE HILL.

To the Editor:—Everyone will hail with pleasure the welcome announcement that the city council has decided to appropriate money for open-air concerts. These band entertainments cannot fail to be popular, as Beacon Hill is easily accessible, and the humblest member of the community will thus be enabled to appreciate the enlivening effect of a march, the dreamy cantabile of a waltz movement, or the more stately measure of a quaint minuet. It would be idle to expatiate on the influence of music, viewed from an aesthetic, moral or spiritual aspect. Music, more than anything else, appeals to the better side of humanity, and the chords of the heart respond in loftier sentiments and purer emotions, when played upon by the ineffable theme of one of the masters. One abandons for a time the carking cares of life, and indulges in all the delight of finding one's self more charitable and less unkindly than on ordinary occasions. The most generous impulses are awakened into action, and one goes forth inspired with better motives and nobler aspirations.

There is one phase of the idea of band concerts that will no doubt occasion much controversy. Many favor Sunday afternoon as the appropriate time for holding them, claiming that it it the one day of the week when all classes have leisure. As the people's money is being voted for these entertainments, the people have a right to have the day selected when the greatest number will be in a position to attend. Saturday afternoon is by no means a general holiday, and if the concerts be held on the seventh day instead of the first, it will be a discrimination in favor of the leisure class, and will rob the hardest worked portion of the community of one of the few rays of sunshine in a plodding struggle for existence. Let the day, therefore, be Sunday, for anyone who begrudges the poor of the city a chance to obtain some little enjoyment will be entitled to very little consideration. It would be stretching the term to almost unwarrantable limits to suggest that Sunday concerts would in any way be a desecration of the Sabbath. It is surely not a desecration to bring the people out in the pure air and attractive environments, and regale them with the grandeur and beauty of rhythmical sounds.

See Our New Designs WALL PAPERS. See Our Prices
J. W. MELLOR, - 76, 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas

"Carbonettes,"
THE VERY LATEST in Fine Photography. See them at Skene Lowe's studio, 63 Government street.

SEALERS HAVE GREAT LUCK

Vessels on the Japanese Side Are Reported Doing Very Well This Season.

Canadian Catch Over Six Thousand and American Nearly Seven Thousand.

While the small seal catch on this shore of the Pacific has disheartened the sealers, the news received from the Orient this morning has had an exhilarating effect. The schooners in Japanese waters are doing well, very well indeed. The catch will more than double the catch on this side if the good news that has been received by the ten Canadian schooners is repeated in regard to the remaining twelve sealers not yet heard from. The figures were received by the local houses of R. P. Rithet & Co. and E. B. Marvin & Co., and are further added to by the accounts in the Japanese papers. The catches reported are the latest returns—up to May 9. The Canadian schooner Mermaid has the exceedingly large catch of 1,113 skins. The Mary Ellen and the Annie E. Paint are not bad seconds, the former with a catch of 800 and the latter 750. The total catch of the ten Canadian sealers is 6,700, which is already more than the catch of the 27 sealers on the western coast, including the catch of the Director, 620, in the south Atlantic. The American sealing schooners have also had good success, although the average of skins per sealer is smaller than the Canadian average. There were 21 American sealers reported, and their catch totals 7,443. The Canadian and the American catches added together make the fine showing of 14,203. With over another month's sealing before the sealers put into Hakodate to fit out for the summer sealing, there is every probability that these figures will be more than doubled. The catches are enumerated below:

CANADIAN CATCH.

Mermaid	1113
Pioneer (old Pathfinder)	500
Annie C. Paint	750
Arietta	600
Carlotta G. Cox	550
City of San Diego	350
Idaetta (American but owned in Victoria)	350
Brenda	140
Mary Ellen	800
Ocean Belle	600
Vera	550
Borealis	361
Total	6700

AMERICAN CATCH.

Emma Louise	350
Josephine	294
Louis Olsen	413
Mascot	200
Allie I. Alger	600
Anaconda	200
Alton	250
Bonanza	500
Edward E Webster	337
Herman	300
Jane Gray	800
J. Eppinger	700
M. M. Merrill	100
Rattler	300
Winchester	450
Golden Fleece	200
Theresa	389
Mattie T. Dyer	224
S. Sutherland	193
Theresa	288
W. Ainsworth	445
Total	7443

The local sealers are much elated over the good news, and, although they fared ill themselves, they are glad to learn that their brethren in the sealing occupation are not brothers in ill luck. The arrival of the next Oriental steamer is looked forward to with great expectations that the 2,000 mark may be reached by several of the Canadian sealers.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ST. CLAIR.

Dies in London after a Useful Career—Other Naval News.

Captain Adolphus St. Clair, who for three years commanded H. M. S. Champion on the Pacific station, died in London on May 6. He was only recently appointed to H. M. S. Edinburgh, guardship at Queensferry. At the time of his death Captain St. Clair was 48 years of age. He had seen considerable service both at home and abroad. During the Chilean revolution, while in command of H. M. S. Champion, he rendered conspicuous service to the British community at Valparaiso. It was unanimously acknowledged by the Chilean press and the European inhabitants of Valparaiso that after the capture of that city, Captain St. Clair exposed his life in the public interest, and behaved with great gallantry and good judgment, and in recognition of his services the merchants of the city presented him with a magnificent vase. Captain St. Clair was very popular in Victoria and his friends will be pained to hear of his death.

Captain Browne has been appointed to H. M. S. Royal Arthur to succeed Captain Trench, deceased.

Proby, Assistant Engineer Richard C. Cleave has been appointed to H. M. S. Royal Arthur. Mr. W. C. Burnett, of the same ship, recently promoted to be chief engineer, leaves in a few days for England.

What About a Pair of Tan Shoes?
Come and talk with us on the question.
A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets

MILK GRANULES with CEREALS
A Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids.
The elements that make up this excellent food are the constituents of Pure Milk of the best quality and carefully selected Barley, specially treated to render the food easily digestible.
If your grocer or druggist do not keep it send direct to The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

the other ships, will go to Vancouver for the celebration on July 1st.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, which went into the dock on Monday, will be there for about six weeks, very extensive repairs being necessary.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE WHEEL.

CHICAGO ROAD RACE.

Chicago, Ill., May 30.—The annual decoration day Chicago bicycle road race from Lincoln monument in Lincoln park to Evanston and return, a distance of about 20 miles, was ridden to-day, and the crowds along the route cheered and encouraged the contestants as they passed. The race is a handicap up to 12 minutes and an army of about 350 cyclists appeared to contest for its honors. Promptly at 9:18 a.m. the 12 minute handicapped riders were sent on their way and the others followed in regular order amid a running fire of cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from the crowds which lined the route till the scratch men were given word at 10 o'clock.

THE CHICAGO RACE.

Chicago, May 30.—J. M. Dworak, of the Chicago Cycle club, wins.

THE MILLBURN RACE.

F. W. Ditch won. Time, 1:14:30; Stalldevinn, second; L. Rocher, third; F. G. Smith, fourth. Titus broke down at ten miles. Mart Scott made the best time at 1:12:30, handicapped 50 seconds.

CHESS.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

All arrangements have been completed for the chess match between San Francisco and Victoria teams in the parlors of the Driard Hotel to-morrow evening. The first move will be made in San Francisco at 6:30 p.m.

BOARD NO. 1.

San Francisco—Lovegrove, Quiroga, Howe.

Victoria—T. Piper, B. Williams, B. Schwengers.

BOARD NO. 2.

San Francisco—Marshall, Kendricks, Halwegan.

Victoria—J. Hunex, C. Schwengers, Dr. Hands.

CRICKET.

The Victoria cricket club and the Albion cricketers will play Saturday at Caledonia Park. The teams are: Victoria—C. E. Pooley, G. S. Holt, J. F. Foulkes, B. H. T. Drake, W. Lefroy, S. F. Morley, G. E. Barnes, A. G. Smith, W. A. Ward, C. Gamble and W. Wallis. Albions—Q. D. H. Warden, (captain); F. W. Thomas, C. Frost, H. J. Martin, J. E. Martin, G. A. Maltby, C. Schwengers, R. H. Swinerton, W. York, A. A. Green and A. C. Anderson.

LACROSSE.

TRIANGLES TO MEET.

A meeting of the Triangle lacrosse club is to be held to-morrow evening in the Y.M.C.A. rooms, to discuss matters of general interest to the club. The team is scheduled to play at Vancouver on the 8th of June.

CAPITALS AT VANCOUVER.

The Capital lacrosse team go to Vancouver to-morrow to play the Beavers of that city on Saturday. They play an exhibition game with the same team on Monday.

BASEBALL.

ROCHESTER-SYRACUSE.

Rochester, N. Y., May 30.—At this morning's game Syracuse defeated Rochester by a score of 5 to 3.

The Amities meet to-night in Lawyer Duck's office.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIA.

Northern Pacific Liner Makes a Good Run Across the Pacific.

The steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, R. N. R., of the Northern Pacific line, arrived in Royal Roads at midnight and came up to the dock at six o'clock this morning. She had a full cargo on board and a good-sized passenger list. The trip across was an uneventful one. Here is the purser's report of it: Left Hong Kong on 5th of May at 7 a.m., Kobe 5:30 a.m. on 14th May, and Yokohama at 6 a.m. on the 17th. Experienced fresh winds and moderate sea to the meridian, which was crossed on the 23rd instant in 40 north latitude. Thence to port variable winds and moderate weather was experienced. Passed Cape Carmanah at 7:30 p.m., 29th instant, and arrived at Victoria, B. C., at midnight. On the 18th instant, in latitude 39.03 north and longitude 146.24 east, passed sealing schooner Rosie Olsen of Victoria and two others in company.

The first cabin passenger list is appended: E. Abbott and wife, Mr. E. J. Richardson, Rev. John Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Chapell, Miss G. Hill, Mr. A. McTavish and wife, Mr. E. Butler, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. F. G. Friend, Mr. R. D. Robinson, Mr. Buissonet, Mr. B. Sharp, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bretsneider, Rev. J. H. Ballagh, Mr. A. B. Case and Mr. Seymour.

There were twelve second cabin passengers, 98 Chinamen and 19 Japanese. Sixty-five Chinese left the steamer at Victoria.

The cargo consisted of 250 tons for Victoria, 910 tons for overland points, and 1200 tons for Portland and Sound ports. After discharging her Victoria freight the steamer left for Tacoma at 12:30.

Among the through freight were thirteen casks of seal skins for London. They were part of the catch of the Victoria schooners.

Public School.
$5.00.

Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, competition Prize Ad; 60 words; subject, "Dress Fabrics in all Shades," to be in not later than 22nd June, 1895. John Partridge.

—All kinds of cutlery at Fox's. *

These gentlemen are reading the state ments made by the best scientific men and Physicians regarding the merits of ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI as an absolute cure for Indigestion. Before Indigestion.

Butter and Eggs.
CONSIGNMENTS ARRIVING WEEKLY.
J. & A. CLEARIHUE

AFFECTING THE INDIANS.

Legislation Introduced at Ottawa by the Government to Make Changes.

Potlaches and Tamanawas Dances to be Done Away With—Indian Lands.

Ottawa, May 29.—Sir. Mackenzie Bowell in the senate last evening moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Indian act. The object of the measure, he explained, was to do away with anomalies in the act passed last session, and to facilitate the working of the present law in its application to the different bands of Indians in the various provinces of the Dominion.

The act of last session empowered the superintendent general to lease for the benefit of Indians engaged in occupations which interfere with their cultivating land on the reserve, for aged, sick, or infirm Indians, and widows and orphans or neglected children, lands to which they are entitled without the same being released or surrendered. This clause has not been found broad enough in its application to cover cases in which the consent of the band is required, and the amending bill empowers the superintendent general to lease for the benefit of any Indian the land to which he is entitled without the same being surrendered.

In the application of the present law empowering the governor-general in council to direct how moneys arising from the sale of Indian lands, and held in trust for the Indians may be invested and expended, there is room for doubt as to whether the governor-general in council has authority to direct the expenditure of such moneys for the construction and repair of roads or reserves, and in providing for the support of schools attended by Indian children. The present bill makes the meaning of the law clear on that point, and also widens its scope so as to empower the governor-general in council to apply such moneys in the building as well as the supporting of Indian schools, and to the construction of bridges and the making of ditches and watercourses as well as the construction and maintenance of roads through the reserves.

Under the law as it stands the governor-general in council has only power to depose chiefs chosen under the elective system after the same has been applied to the band under order in council. As there are many bands to which the elective system has not been applied, and as cases have arisen in which the interest of the bands has called for the removal of a chief on account of immorality or other causes, it has been thought well to amend the present law and give the governor-general in council power to remove any chief for dishonesty, intemperance, immorality, or incompetency. The distinction between head and second chiefs is also wiped out by the present bill, and the maximum number of chiefs a band may have is reduced from eighteen to fifteen.

In the law as it now stands there is no provision under which an Indian who becomes enfranchised can be paid his share of the moneys of a band unless the band consents at a council called for the general enfranchisement of its members. The present bill enables the department to grant the demands of individual enfranchized Indians for their share of the capital as well as the land of the band without waiting for the consent of the band at its council called for general enfranchisement.

It has been seen that the law as it stands is insufficient to prevent the holding of such Indian festivals as the potlach or tamanawas, and the late chief justice of British Columbia expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to convict under it. It has been held that the mere designation of the festival or dance such as tamanawas or potlach is not sufficient for conviction of an Indian engaging or assisting in its celebration, but that what is done at them, which constitutes the offence, must likewise be described. As there is a similar dance to the potlach celebrated by the Indian bands in the Northwest, known as the "giving away" dance, which consists of the giving away of large quantities of effects, sometimes all that the participants possess, it has been decided in the present bill to prohibit all giving away festivals, as they are conducive to extravagance, cause much loss of time and the assemblage of large numbers of Indians with all the attendant evils. The tamanawas dance has been known to last from October to March, and of course results in great loss of time and much demoralization. It consists of orgies of the most disgusting character, such as bitting the arms of spectators, eating, or rather tearing to pieces, dogs and human bodies exhumed for the purpose. The initiation is looked upon as an honor and is eagerly sought after, large quantities of property being given to the head tamanawas man for admission into the rites, which are made as mystical as possible. It is known as medicine work and is a prominent feature in savage life. It prevails at Nass, Kit-amaht, Owickanoe, Knight Inlet, and among the Kro-kewiths of the north coast of Vancouver island and the southwest coast of the Mainland of British Columbia.

It has been thought advisable that Indian agents should be empowered to try Indians for vagrancy as well as for offences against morality, and in the proposed measure they are given the powers confined to two justices of the peace in the present law. The reason for this change is that it is frequently difficult to bring Indians guilty of vagrancy before two justices of the peace, and evil results follow from such offences being allowed to go unpunished. This section of the law is made to apply to non-treaty Indians as well as treaty Indians.

In certain transfers from one band to another which have taken place, complaint has been made by some Indians that the band from which an Indian withdrew to enter another gained by the withdrawal, while the members of the band which he entered suffered by having their share of interest money diminished, and this bill provides that an Indian leaving one band and entering another shall take with him his share at least of the capital.

Another important change made by the proposed bill is a provision for the reduction of the price at which Indian lands have been sold, or the rent at which they have been leased when the same is excessive. It has been the custom of the department to make such reductions as are contemplated by the amendment when the circumstances warranted, but when reductions were made on a large scale, as was the case on the Saugeen peninsula in 1875, the authority of the governor-general in council was obtained. When, however, the question came up of wiping out part of the arrears due by the constituents of Sault St. Louis, the minister of justice expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to have the authority of parliament for foregoing any part of the amount due. This gave rise to a doubt as to the legality of the department's reducing even upon the authority of the governor-general in council arrears of purchasing money of Indian lands or the interest thereon, and the minister of justice advised that the authority of parliament was necessary in making all such reductions.

Cases in which the making of such reductions was authorized by order in council in 1875, afford striking examples of purchasers of Indian lands undertaking to pay exorbitant prices. Purchases were made at public auction in 1856 and 1857, when speculation in land was rife, and the purchasers undertook to pay as high as five, six and seven dollars an acre for land which turned out totally unfit for cultivation. Others bought in the ordinary way on a surveyor's valuation, which was made when the land was thickly wooded and the real estate market in an inflated condition. It would have been utterly impossible to have collected the amounts due by the purchasers, and to have evicted them would have been a hardship. Individual cases of a similar nature frequently come before the department. Too high a valuation is often made of land, and even practical farmers are often deceived as to its value, finding after they begin to clear that there is no depth of soil, and that the bare rocks will be exposed on a fire going over the land. The opinion of the minister of justice, however, bars the department from giving in this and other cases the relief which it is customary to grant. Hence the authority of parliament is asked for the department making reductions by way of foregoing part of the purchase money due or the interest thereon.

Very few reductions have ever been made in rents payable under lease. Indians lands are mostly leased for the benefit of the individual Indian owners thereof, and only occassionally for that of the whole band, and when reductions in rent have been made in cases of land leased for the benefit of the Indian owner, the consent of the Indian owner has first been obtained. It is doubtful however, whether the department has authority to reduce rent even with the consent of the Indian owners, and as there is sometimes good reasons for reducing rent, it has been thought well to remove all doubt as to the department's right to do so.

He cited a large number of cases to show the hardship which would be inflicted upon purchasers were the full amount of the purchase money for Indian lands bought at an excessive price collected.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taints of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient.

Clearance Sale of Furniture, Etc.

The immense stock of well selected furniture, carpets, curtains, oil cloths, linoleum, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc., of the Rebl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co., limited, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Call early and secure bargains.

—Board and lodging at the Vancouver Hotel has been reduced to $4 per week.

BOATING - SUITS

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Fibre Chamois

Won't show the creases or wrinkles caused by tight packing or hard usage.

Neither will they lose the stiffness, which preserves their grace and style, at the first exposure to dampness.

No other interlining can stand crushing and moisture like FIBRE CHAMOIS; it is practically indestructible and so light in weight, though wind-proof, that it adds no burden to a costume.

Specially adapted to summer goods, in 3 weights, 64 inches wide, 35c. per yard.

Beware of inferior imitations, every yard of GENUINE FIBRE CHAMOIS is labeled.

Patented July, 1890. Trade Mark Registered.

The wholesale trade only supplied by THE CANADIAN FIBRE CHAMOIS CO., MONTREAL.

DESTROYING DESTROYERS.

Work of Which the Swift British Vessels Are Capable.

In these days of rapid advance in the science of warfare, no sooner has a new and deadly weapon of offence been perfected than itself following on its heels, there is designed and constructed an equally good if not superior engine or method of destroying that weapon, or at least nullifying its destructive power.

The successful completion of the modern torpedo as a destructive agent was met by the invention of the torpedo net as a method of protection against its attack, says a writer in the New York World, and the construction of the high-speed torpedo boat was quickly followed by the building of a new type of vessels of greater speed, wider range of action and heavier armament than could possibly be obtained in a torpedo boat, with the express design of destroying, catching or driving off such dangerous craft from the vicinity of a fleet of cruisers or battleships. So far England leads in this branch of naval construction.

Upon the completion of the first torpedo-boat destroyer (the Havoc) the admiralty determined to subject her to exhaustive trials to determine the endurance, speed, efficiency of battery and facility of manoeuvring this class of boats. Accordingly, in decidedly heavy weather, the velocity of the wind being 30 miles an hour, the boat was taken out in the open sea and four trial runs were made over the measured mile at full speed. The result gave her a maximum speed of 27.5 knots, and a mean of 25.8 nearly.

To determine the efficiency of the battery placed on this type of vessel at high speeds, the Havoc was put through a series of gunnery trials in a smooth sea. A target of the size and shape of a first class torpedo boat, especially constructed for this series of trials, was anchored in the centre of a circle of a radius of 2500 yards, the circumference of which was marked at several points by buoys. Four series of attacks were made on this target at different speeds, and in each case the firing lasted but one minute.

After each firing the target was examined and the number and character of hits carefully noted. The firing was principally directed at the conning tower, and the examination showed that the rounds from the six-pounder, firing shell, which exploded on impact, produced greater destruction than the solid shot fired from the 12-pounder.

During the first run one shot went through the smokestack of the dummy torpedo boat in eight rounds at 1200 yards; on the second round it scored three hits in eight rounds, piercing the conning tower, boiler and intermediate compartment; on the third round the smokestack was pierced twice in seven rounds, and on the fourth round two hits in eight rounds, piercing the turtle back and the conning tower. An average fire of six carefully aimed shots per minute was maintained.

—Something that gives tone to the system in the most natural way possible. Adams' Tutti Frutti. Refuse imitations.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria ..... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

WEST COAST.

Str. Thistle,

W. LANGLEY, Master.

Steamer Thistle leaves E. & N. Wharf, Victoria, for Alberni and West Coast Points every Wednesday at 8 p.m., as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

TRANSPORTATION.

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. Co. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, June 8th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 338 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 2,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai, Thursday, June 27, at 3 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNOR, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria.
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

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—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
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TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.	TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "City of Kingston."	1147

4 30 pm	Lv	M	... "Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	35	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	99	....Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	... "Tacoma...	141	Lv	9 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. No. 255 Morrison St., corner of Third St., Portland, Or.

GREAT NORTHERN

Shortest and Quickest Line

..TO..

St. Paul, Duluth, New York, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston,

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..ALSO TO..

Toronto Montreal, Hamilton, Quebec,

And All Eastern Canadian Points.

Daylight Run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains.

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IN AMERICA.

SUPERB BUFFET, ELEGANT DINING, PALACE SLEEPING AND COSY TOURIST CARS.

Magnificent Fleet of Steamers on Great Lakes

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Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays Trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

South Bound, Read Up. No. 1 Pass. Daily.	STATIONS.	North Bound, Read Down No. 2 Pass. Daily.
Ar 12 30 pm	Victoria	Dp 8 00 am
12 15	Tinsley	8 15
12 05	Esquimalt	8 25
11 55	Shawnigan	8 35
11 45	Duncan's	8 45
11 35	Goldstream	8 55
11 25	Parker's Bay	9 05
11 15	Summit	9 15
10 55	Cobble Hill	9 35
10 45	Shawnigan Lake	9 45
10 35	McPherson's	9 55
10 15	Kokaish	10 15
10 05	Duncan's	10 25
9 53	Westholme	10 37
9 45	Chemainus	10 45
9 11	Oyster Bay	11 19
8 40	Siding	11 50
8 30	Nanaimo	12 00 m
5 00 pm	Wellington	Ar 12 00 m

North Bound, Read Down No. 4 Pass. Fri. Sat. Sun.	STATIONS.	South Bound, Read Up. No. 3 Pass. Fri. Sat. Sun.
Dp 1 30 pm	Victoria	Ar 6 30 pm
4 15	Tinsley	3 30
4 05	Esquimalt	3 20
3 55	Shawnigan	3 10
3 45	Duncan's	3 00
3 35	Goldstream	2 50
3 25	Parker's Bay	2 40
3 15	Summit	2 30
2 55	Cobble Hill	2 10
2 45	Shawnigan Lake	2 00
2 35	McPherson's	1 50
2 15	Kokaish	1 30
2 05	Duncan's	1 20
1 53	Westholme	1 08
1 45	Chemainus	1 00
1 19	Oyster Bay	12 26
1 00	Siding	12 00 m
12 50	Nanaimo	11 50 am
8 00 am	Wellington	Ar 11 00 am

On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST

TAKE THE

CANADIAN AND SOO-PACIFIC ROUTE

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

..TO..

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Toronto, Chicago & Montreal

Running through sleepers and upholstered Tourist cars without change, through the grandest scenery in America.

For rates and all information apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 26,

Taking effect March 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time card at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 5 P.M.

CITY OF PUEBLA, ... JUNE 2

By C. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

JUST ARRIVED a large consignment of Men's **SUMMER SUITS.** These Goods were part of a **BANKRUPT STOCK** and bought at a BIG DISCOUNT FOR CASH and will be sold CHEAP. See these Prices: $5, $6.90, $7.50, $8.75 per Suit. Worth DOUBLE the figures. **B. Williams & Co.,** Clothiers and Hatters. 97 Johnson St.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL BOARD

Ladies' Auxiliary to Bank Their Money Until the End of the Year.

Number of Free Patients Not to be Limited—Bookkeeping to be Changed.

There were present at last evening's meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital, President Davies in the chair, and Messrs. Wilson, Crimp, Chudley, J. S. Yates, G. H. Brown, F. B. Pemberton, A. C. Flumerfelt and Charles Hayward.

Mrs. Dalby, secretary of the ladies' auxiliary, notified the directors of the change in the officers of the auxiliary, and stating that the ladies had decided to place all money collected by them in the savings bank until the end of the year. Received and filed.

With the exception of Dr. Corsan, all the medical men appointed on the medicine staff accepted the appointments.

The committee of the month presented their report as follows:

To the President and Board of Directors of Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital:

Gentlemen: Your monthly committee for May beg to report that nothing has as yet been done upon the ground by the municipal council to give better protection against fire, nor is there any outward signs toward giving good sewerage facilities.

Dr. Richardson has recommended that in the event of arrangements being concluded with the municipality and this board for the taking over and administrating the City Isolated Hospital, that the building on our ground intended for infectious diseases be set apart for fever cases.

Your committee have also to report that Hon. G. R. Martin, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, has informed us that arrangements have been made for four of the old men at Kamloops, and our secretary has received instructions to prepare the necessary papers.

The Hon. J. D. Helmcken, M.D., delivered a lecture to the graduating nurses and presented diplomas to Misses Withrow, Stewart and Purvis; the first named received the gold medal. The lecture was interesting and instructive, and your committee recommend that it be printed with the annual report, and that the thanks of this board be tendered to our staunch friend, Dr. Helmcken.

At the suggestion of Dr. Richardson the space under the pay-patients rooms of the surgical ward was examined with the view of having bed-rooms made for some of the male employees. Two or three rooms could be made at a small cost, but the question of rooms overhead at all should be carefully enquired into. Your committee fortunately had the good services of City Assessor Northcott, who happened to be visiting a patient at the time of the inspection, and who volunteered and kindly by actual measurements was able to give a favorable opinion as to the space.

Dr. Richardson asked for and was granted leave of absence for the 24th and 25th, he having arranged with Dr. Redmond, of our consulting staff, to perform the duties of resident medical officer during his absence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
FRED. B PEMBERTON,
J. L. CRIMP.

Victoria, May 29, 1895.

It was decided to have Dr. Helmcken's lecture printed in the annual report.

Mr. Flumerfelt offered the board the use of a large safe, which offer was accepted with thanks.

The committee appointed to look into the system of book keeping reported that the treasurer kept his books by the same system as was in vogue during the time of the old Royal Hospital, which the business has outgrown and the committee could not recommend the continuance of the system. Many of the papers in connection with the hospital are kept at the honorary treasurer's residence, and the committee recommended that they be placed in a safe at the hospital. The committee could not recommend the limiting of free patients as long as any public moneys are received in aid of the hospital.

The report was received and adopted and the committee was requested to carry out its recommendations and obtain the necessary books.

Accounts for April, amounting to $1,295.72, were ordered paid as were also the wages for May, amounting to $722.50.

Dr. Fraser was appointed registrar of the medical staff.

The board adjourned at 9:30.

BOSTOCK IS POPULAR.

An Ashcroft Correspondent Speaks of Politics in That Growing Town.

A correspondent writing from Ashcroft under date of May 25, says that politics are not dead in Ashcroft was easily seen by the arrival of our candidate, Hewitt Bostock, on Monday to set the pot a-simmering again. He remained till Tuesday afternoon and strengthened the friendly disposition towards himself by becoming acquainted with many friends of Liberalism and free trade here. He speaks very confidently in regard to his chances of success in the districts which he has already visited, so, if the Kootenay district is in his favor, Mr. Mara's chances of election are woefully slim, for Lillooet, Yale and Cariboo are even more tired of the present [illegible] at Ottawa than is Kootenay. Mr. Bostock left on Tuesday to visit Lillooet and Cariboo. There were several ridiculously silly reports in circulation, started by some weak-minded opponent, which Mr. Bostock's appearance soon caused to fall flat and which it is useless to mention, such as he is "a dude," or has committed the unpardonable offence of being born "an Englishman." The first report is too superbly silly to require an answer. The second offence (?) his birth, is true, but being of [illegible] a Canadian, and I defy anyone to point [illegible] out a truer or more loyal Canadian than Hewitt Bostock. It is his love for Canada and his belief in British Columbia's mines and agricultural pursuits that have caused him to invest so heavily in our province's various industries. But there was a more serious charge set in circulation by some more cunning schemer who sees that the Liberal candidate will be elected by an overwhelming majority, unless, by circulating some contemptible lie, his friends can be turned against him. Some one fit only for falsehoods and Tory corruption accused Mr. Bostock of favoring separate schools. That accusation is false. The question was asked, and he said, no, he did not favor separate schools. Many in this district would work against their financial interests rather than favor separate schools, so it is gratifying to be able to say that Mr. Bostock does not favor them. So all may vote with clear consciences for free trade, with tariff for revenue only, and thus get rid of the ring of monopolists in the east that is sucking the circulating wealth—the life-blood of Canadian prosperity—into the coffers of a few money-grabbers. What with Chinamen in the west and the protection of money-grabbing monopolists in the east, it is no wonder that the circulating wealth of Canada is disappearing.

HAWAIIAN EXILES EXAMINED.

Suit of Cranston vs. Bird et al. for Illegal Deportation.

The examination before the registrar of Cranston, one of the Hawaiian exiles, and a plaintiff in the suit of Cranston vs. Bird et al. for illegal deportation, says the News-Advertiser, resulted in an application yesterday to compel the plaintiff to answer certain questions which, acting under advice from his counsel, Mr. Wilson, he refused to do. Mr. Davis contended that the law as practiced in Canada allowed him to examine plaintiff in regard to anything relevant to the issue just the same as if he were examining a witness of his own. One of the questions objected to by Mr. Wilson was: "What happened next?"—immediately after the alleged seizure and before the Warrimoo sailed, a period of one hour, during which the foundation for the present suit was established. Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, affirmed the law of England and the Dominion to be identical in this respect, and limited examination to questions touching the matter in question in the action. He had stopped plaintiff from replying to interrogatories, the answer to which would have given Mr. Davis a clue to his—Mr. Wilson's—line of argument. The chief justice gave his opinion that an oral examination before trial was entirely different to one upon interrogatories and that there was no other limitation than a judge would impose upon irrelevant questions during trial.

GENIUS AND DISEASE.

Brilliant Men and Women Who Have Suffered Physically.

Whether or not men and women of genius are more frequently than others the victims of physical disability, the fact remains that a very large percentage of the more illustrious ones have been so afflicted. It may be that the Omaha Medical Journal attaches to some of its list of diseased geniuses maladies that have not heretofore been generally known to have afflicted them. The Interior, Chicago, summarizes the list alluded to as follows:

"Whittier is said never to have enjoyed one-half hour's immunity from the sufferings of his heart disease. Darwin's beautiful life of prodigious accomplishment was an hourly battle with ill-health. Robert Louis Stevenson's pathetic warfare in the same line has made a deep impression on many, even of those who have not come under the spell of his literary genius. Everyone knows of Cowper, the melancholiac, possessed with the demon of self-destruction; of Charles Lamb, with his hereditary acute mania, his alcoholism, and his confirmed melancholy; of De Quincey's opium eating; and Carlyle's dyspepsia, and Dr. Johnson's scrofula, which took the form not only of 'King's Evil,' but also of St. Vitus' dance. Everyone may not remember though, even if at different times they have been so told, that Beethoven and Chopin were both melancholiacs, and Mozart an epileptic with queer hallucinations; that Schumann was partially paralyzed, and Handel, like Mozart, had epilepsy. Socrates (! disturbing recollection) had that twitching of the muscles known as St. Vitus' dance, and Tasso, author of 'Jerusalem Delivered,' was the victim of drunkenness, like Alexander the Great, Ben Jonson, and Shakespeare himself, not to mention scores of others. Tasso was a melancholiac, too, as many drunkards have been and are, and so was Heine, the German poet, who also had spinal disease, and Schopenhauer, the German philosopher, Balzac, Moliere, Pascal, Schiller, Richelieu, Napoleon, Mohammed, Julius Caesar, all these and many more were epileptics. Comte, the French philosopher, Shelly, the poet, and five of the world's greatest religious leaders—Savonarola, John Bunyan, Martin Luther, Ignatius Loyola, and Swedenborg were what medical men of to-day would call paranoiacs, or victims of deluding hallucinations. Newton, the philosopher, and Ampere, the physicist and mathematician, were afflicted with weakness of memory amounting to disease. John Stuart Mill, the great Scotch economist, was the victim of suicidal mania; Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist, was a partial paralytic; Coleridge, an opium eater; Malibran, the great singer, had epilepsy, and Marmontel, [illegible] of [illegible] was a drunkard.—Literary Digest.

WRESTLING WITH WATER.

The City Fathers Make a Night of it Fixing up This Year's Water Rates.

The Coughlan & Mayo Case—A Knotty Question Put to the Commissioners.

Water Commissioner Raymur was present at the meeting of the city council last night, when the city fathers spent the evening wrestling with the water-works amendment by-law. The council was in committee of the whole. The draft by-law proposed a water rate of $1 per month for a house of six rooms on an ordinary sized lot. Water for building purposes was to be paid 10 cents a thousand brick.

Ald. Macmillan advocated doing away with water rates in the case of building. He did not approve of taxing enterprise. He favored lowering the rate to 65 cents a month on an ordinary sized lot (60x120 ft.) and house, and, in addition, a frontage tax of 2 cents a foot, which would bring the tax on lots of 60 ft. frontage, whether built upon or not, to $1.20 a year. This rate to be paid by consumers of water also.

Ald. McLellan would like to see meters put in all houses, but advocated the lowering of the rate.

Ald. Macmillan contended that a water pipe opposite a vacant lot added to the value of the land; it cost as much to keep a pipe in repair opposite a vacant lot as it did opposite a lot upon which a house was built. The city corporation were water carriers and not dealers in water. The cost of conveying water was as great to vacant land as to houses. The burden should be taken off the back of the consumers. He agreed that the cost of meters was too much and the rates too high.

Ald. Cameron was of the opinion that the frontage tax was the right system. It was only reasonable that vacant lots should pay. The size of the house should be taken into consideration. A rental value ought to be adopted; it worked in the old country. He did not approve of a general rate of 65 cents or $1 a month.

Ald. Williams was opposed to a rental tax. He also disliked the frontage tax. He said it was not a single tax, it was a double tax.

Ald. Wilson favored the meter system. He advised the council to go slowly in a general reduction of water rates. He wanted a meter "put in" in case of building.

Ald. Partridge did not favor rental taxes; rents fluctuated too much. The frontage tax was not a fair one.

Ald. Bragg said the frontage tax system was worthy of consideration. He favored water at cheapest rates. The people were not ready to accept frontage yet.

Ald. McLellan said people were already taxed too much.

Ald. Cameron replied that people here were land poor; they were large speculators in land. The average tax in the United States and Canada was 2 per cent, and it was about the same in England. In Victoria it was only 12 1-2 mills.

Ald. Macmillan moved that 65 cents be charged for water rates instead of $1 and a frontage tax of 2 cents a foot be paid. The amendment was voted down. An item was in the by-law of $1 a month for blacksmith shops. Mayor Teague said that blacksmiths would not use $1 worth of water in a year. Mr. Raymur said the Mainland and the Sound cities charged $1.50. The rate stood at $1. An item of 15 cents a month for a cow was asked to be erased by Ald. Cameron. Ald. Wilson said the keeper had the advantage of water to "tone up" the milk. Mr. Raymur said that some people used the water from the tap of their neighbor; they were not connected with the main. The by-law proposed to charge a tax of 50 cents a month on stores 30 feet frontage. Mr. Raymur said if people continued to cheat the city they would be watched and hauled up in the police court. It would have a moral effect. Ald. Macmillan said it would not pay to work on moral effects. Fifty cents every 25 feet was agreed upon. A like charge was proposed for drug stores, with 50 cents for a soda water fountain. Some aldermen proposed more, but Ald. Bragg wanted to encourage temperance. The chair charged that the council was working in the interest of the grog shops and against temperance. That remark settled the argument and the price stood.

Ald. McLellan moved that the use of meters be charged at the rate of 25 cents a month, 20 cents a thousand gallons, and 10 cents for each additional 1,000. The council approved of the idea. The by-law was then put through final stages.

A by-law to authorize the sale of land upon which taxes were in arrears was read a first time.

The Coughlan & Mayo case was brought up again. Ald. Humphrey wanted to know how the commissioners arrived at the result they had reported to the council. What was the basis of estimation?

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan wanted to know why the corporation should come to the rescue of the contractors who had made a mistake. Was it fair to other tenderers and to the ratepayers of the city? Why was No. 3 contract left out?

Ald. McLellan said he had lost $4,000 on a government contract and he had not got a cent. If they did not understand [illegible] Ald. Humphrey alleged the commissioners had "botched" the report. A motion embodying the opinion of council was passed.

A letter was received from City Engineer Wilmot re the reclaiming of the James Bay mud flats. Filed. The council adjourned at 10:30.

A NEW LINE OF WORK.

What Women Have Done in the Insurance Field.

The woman's department of a big New York insurance company has stood the test of time and has become, under the management of Mrs. L. H. Esselstyn, a flourishing branch of a great institution. This is not the first instance of women trying to carry on the insurance business. A company formed entirely of women began to do business on its own account, but was forced to give it up about two years ago. One young woman ran an office independently for some time, then got married and now the concern is in her husband's name.

Mrs. Esselstyn was seated at her desk busy with policies, bonded and endowment, when seen one day last week in regard to women and their ability in the insurance line. "It is very hard for women to get an insight into this work," she said, "and to carry it on indefinitely unless they have had special training in it. That is why I am glad that I have been under the direction of an established company. Twenty-five years from the present things will be much different, and I expect there will be a great many women in insurance offices."

Mrs. Esselstyn is fine-looking, with a pleasant manner, which immediately wins one's confidence, and it is probable that this partly explains her success. She is not content with merely attending to the routine work of the office, but watches every opportunity to extend her circle of patrons.

"When I first began here," continued Mrs. Esselstyn, "I tried hard to secure women as agents, and a great many came to talk the matter over.

"All agreed that it would be a pleasant and profitable occupation, and said they quite approved it, and would call again. That was the last I saw of a majority of them. The name of agent seemed to frighten them, and while they were willing to work for a salary, the thought of depending upon a commission dismayed them. A few saw the possibilities of the insurance, and went to work, but so far the returns they have made have not been large. I am learning once more the truth of the old adage, 'If you want a thing done, do it yourself.' It is impossible for me to make personal visits, but I am trying to interest women by writing to them.

"It is only recently, too, that women are beginning to recognize the value of taking out insurance policies for themselves. Since they have entered professions and have realized more and more the responsibilities of life they have paid more attention to insurance as a means of making safe investments. The fact that women must pay 5 per cent. higher rate for insurance than do men, has deterred many from taking out indemnity bonds who would otherwise do so. We are trying hard to have this per cent. reduced and expect to succeed in doing so very soon because the companies are realizing that women are not such poor 'risks' as they had been led to consider them. When comparatively few women were insured there were no accurate means of determining the death rate, for I am sorry to say that some men took out insurance policies upon women who were ailing, or liable to die from diseases which our doctors could not discover in the examinations. Now that so many able, active women are becoming insured, it is found that the 'risk' is much less than formerly.

"Western women have taken up the insurance business much more rapidly than those in the east, and are making a great success of it. One woman in St. Louis made more than $5000 in 1893, and I have been told that her income has been increased since then. The report of her success has kindled the enthusiasm of many others, and I have had letters from more than 150 women who were anxious to establish branch offices in the Western States."

An investigation of the classes of women who take out insurance policies showed that business women are not the only ones to consider the advantages gained from this means of investment. Many women of great wealth and plenty of leisure are among the heaviest policy holders. Some of these are:

Mrs. George Hearst of California, widow of Senator Hearst, is insured for $300,000; Mrs. Emeline Wallace of San Cranmer of Denver for $100,000, Mrs. Mary E. Eckhart of Denver for $135,000.

Those carrying more than $100,000 each of life insurance are: Mrs. Caroline C. Sinclair of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Mrs. Edward Lowe of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Julia Hills of Muskegon, Mich.; Mrs. Laurette B. Gibson of Cincinnati; Mrs. W. C. Hill of Seattle, Washington.; Mrs. Lorena Bailey and Mrs. Mary E. S. Ransom of Louisville; Mrs. E. B. Crocker and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira; Mrs. E. Disston of Philadelphia, and Mrs. A. White of Gardiner, Maine.

Women of limited means look upon insurance as a safe investment against a rainy day. Among these are the school teachers who invest their savings in this way in anticipation of the time when they shall become too old to teach.

When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly recommended.

Insure your plate glass at Mond's.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held on the second Wednesday in June next, for a transfer to John Berryman of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Prince of Wales Saloon, situate on the South-west corner of Government and Cormorant streets in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1895.

m11-m CORA E. TUGWELL.

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Ewen Morrison, of corner of Catherine and Frederick streets in the City of Victoria, B.C., Lumber Manufacturer, has by deed dated the 8th day of May, 1895, assigned all his real and personal estate liable to seizure and sale under execution unto Lewis Young, of corner of Bridge and John streets in the said city of Victoria, Clerk, for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably or proportionately, and without preference or priority, all the creditors their just debts. The said deed was executed by the said Ewen Morrison and by the said Lewis Young on the 8th day of May, 1895.

All creditors of the said Ewen Morrison are required to send full particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the said Lewis Young on or before the 15th day of June, 1895, after which date the said Lewis Young will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Ewen Morrison among the creditors of whose claims he shall then have received notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., 8th May, 1895.

F. B. GREGORY,
Solicitor for the Trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Ewen Morrison will be held at the office of F. B. Gregory, Solicitor, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C., on Thursday, the 16th May, 1895, at 2:30 p.m. o'clock.

LEWIS YOUNG,
m8-1m Trustee

NOTICE

In the matter of the estate and effects of Arthur Thomas Bloor, deceased, Intestate.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Henry Pering Pellew Crease, a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, did on the 4th day of April, 1895, grant letters of administration of the estate and effects of the above named Arthur Thomas Bloor deceased, to Sampson Bloor, of the City of Victoria.

All persons indebted to or having claims against this estate, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness and send particulars of their claims to the said Sampson Bloor.

Dated 1st day of May, 1895.

WILLIAM DUCK,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

May 1-1m.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next sitting for a license to sell beer, porter and wines with meals, at the premises known as the "Louisville Restaurant," on the East side of Government street, Victoria, and number 93.

May 1.—30t. FRANK BERTICH.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license now held by A. J. and A. Bechtel, to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the California Hotel, Johnson street, to A. Bechtel.

A. J. BECHTEL,
Victoria, B.C., May 10, 1895. m10-30

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Palace Saloon, 56 Yates street, to Heinrich Siebenbaum.

Victoria, B. C., May 10, 1895.

m10-30t R. BORTHWICK.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines, spirits, beer or other fermented or intoxicating liquors, at the Tentonia Saloon, Government street, to Annie Baumgart, of the city of Victoria.

H. SIEBENBAUM,
Victoria, May 10, 1895.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail, at the Western Hotel, corner of Store and Discovery streets, to James S. Rollins.

GEORGE WALKER.
Victoria, B.C., May 10th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer of the license for the premises known as the Bee Hive Saloon, situate at the corner of Fort and Broad Streets, Victoria, from George Irving to John Cook, from John Cook to Fell and Company, Limited Liability, and from Fell and Company, Limited Liability, to William Croft.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1895.

GEORGE IRVING.
JOHN COOK.
FELL & CO., LTD. LB.
WILLIAM CROFT.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for the transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors at the Victoria Hotel, corner of Humboldt and McClure streets, to Patrick Cameron.

JAMES S. ROLLIN.
Victoria, May 10th, 1895. 1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Atkins and Joseph Atkins of Colwood, B. C., lime manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of May, 1895.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 25th day of May, 1895.

Witness, H. S. BALL.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JAPAN

Probability of a Popular Uprising Against the Government of the Island.

Trial of a Prince for Treason--White Residents of Formosa Are Alarmed.

Tokio, Japan, May 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press, arrived to-day)—The Imperial proclamation, dated the tenth of May, but not published till the thirteenth, at last gives the people of Japan an insight into the true position of affairs, and enables them to open investigations on their own account the eagerness and energy of which will presently bring all the hidden facts to light. Criticism can never be directed against an edict issue in the sovereign's name, but the events which the document records may be considered apart from their recital in this particular form, and will be discussed with a view to ascertaining the exact responsibility of the leading ministers of state, and with the purpose of holding them to strict account for occurrences which are pronounced dishonorable to the dignity and prestige of the nation. There can be no mistaking the depth and intensity of the popular feeling. The angry excitement of the multitude recalls the experiences of six years ago, when the nation showed, for the first time in its modern history, what it was capable of in an excess of blind passion. In the summer of 1889, Count Okuma, as minister of foreign affairs, was the idol of the community. He was supposed to have settled the naval question of treaty revision in terms advantageous to the empire, and was honored accordingly. In the autumn of the same year his countrymen fancied they had detected a flaw in his negotiations, by which the national independence was endangered, and they turned upon him with such fury as to overthrow his administration almost in a day. While the agitation was at its height, Count Okuma was attacked by an assassin of the stamp of the fanatic who shot at Li Hung Chang, and was crippled for life. Yet the accusation then levelled against the ministry, of which Okuma was the leading spirit, was as nothing compared with the arraignment which awaits Count Ito's cabinet. The ground of offence in Okuma's case was that he proposed to introduce foreign judges, for a limited period, into the highest Japanese tribunals. Ito will be charged with treachery, cowardice, and connivance in the disgrace of the empire. His manifold services to the state, and his industrious labors throughout the war, will be wholly lost sight of, and nothing remembered but the failure to assert the territorial claims of Japan in defiance of the peremptory commands of three great European powers. The conclusion drawn by all who know the positon of affairs is that, inasmuch as the administration of 1889 was thrown out in consequence of an indiscretion which the people exaggerated into a crime, the present ministry is a hundred times more surely doomed, since the allegations will in this case be infinitely harsher and severer. It is the expectation of the whole official class that the prime minister will resign office before the various political organizations have time to consolidate against him. The recognition, by intelligent men, of the power of the people to shape the destinies of an administration is one of the most singular social developments of modern Japan. Fifty years ago the country was ruled by an aristocracy which took no more heed of the populace than if the latter had been animals. Twenty-five years ago, when the control of the government passed into the hands of an oligarchy—of whom Count Ito soon rose to be one—the masses were still considered as having no voice in the state. But the attempt to introduce democratic institutions has been followed by results which the advocates of a constitutional system never anticipated. The people have not only taken what was offered them, but have grasped at infinitely more, until now, in an extremity, they find themselves endowed with the strength to destroy ministers, if such is their pleasure. It has always been held by a certain number of conservatives that the encroachments of the multitude could be kept in check by a firm and resolute government, but since the establishment of a parliament, no cabinet has ventured to oppose the popular will by force. The present cabinet is least of all likely to take so vigorous a stand.

It does not now appear that the abandonment of the Manchurian territory will be lamented by the Japanese for any length of time. After the first fit of irritation is over, they will probably realize that the possession of the Shingking province would have been a pecuniary burden and a cause of permanent anxiety. What they cannot forgive is the alleged neligence of the government in failing to ascertain in advance whether the acquisition could or could not be retained. They entirely overlook the efforts which were unquestionably made to elicit the views of European powers, because these efforts were unsuccessful. They furthermore aver that the ministry failed to maintain the dignity of the nation throughout the negotiations with Russia, France, and Germany: First, by yielding prematurely, when much might have been gained by prolonged diplomatic endeavors to better the situation; next by tendering a proposal which was sure to be rejected by the league and which has to be followed by an additional humiliation; and finally by accepting defeat without striving to secure alternative advantages that should compensate for the inevitable sacrifice. The fact that they are as yet totally ignorant of the circumstances under which the ministers were constrained to act does not in the least deter the angry critics from lavishing invectives upon every one supposed to be accountable for what they call the betrayal of the nation. One of their bitterest grounds of complaint, indeed, is the ignorance in which they were kept from beginning to end. It is quite true that very extreme measures were adopted to prevent the dissemination of news by the press. During the period of mystery no less than 45 journals were suspended for attempting to throw light on the forbidden subject. Some of these were friendly to the administration, and one was an official organ. The authorities declare that but for these precautions, the disorderly part of the community might have been incited to reckless demonstrations and acts of violence against prominent representatives of the three allied countries, and that it was their duty to use every agency at their command to prevent dangers of this description. There is no denying that many of the newspapers of Japan are capable of any amount of mischief, if allowed to have their way. The government is evidently in earnest in the determination to secure the safety of foreigners—not only those who may be the object of popular dislike, but the entire body of aliens. The police are constantly on the alert, and if their exertions should not prove sufficient for every emergency, other resources would be invoked. The precautions are probably in excess of what is really needful. A frenzied fanatic may cause trouble by fancying himself divinely commissioned to repair his country's wrongs, but from the people at large no ill-treatment of strangers is to be apprehended.

The trial of the Corean Prince, Yi Chung, the favorite grandson of Tai Won-kun, on charges of treason and murder, came to an end on May 11th. He was condemned to death, but the sentence was not put upon record. The Tai Won-kun, who had never left the print shop of which he had taken possession when the prince was first confined, in order to be near the court house, rushed from his temporary quarters as soon as the penalty was announced, burst into the palace of his son, the king—who was to have been the principal victim of the plot—and frantically besought mercy for the convicted assassin. The feeble-minded monarch gave way, and the sentence was commuted to banishment for life. Even this token of grace was insufficient for the aged Tai Won-kun, who at length entorted a promise that the term of expatriation should be reduced to ten years. This judgment was proclaimed May 13th, and the Tai Won-kun then consented to be led back to his own residence, where he will doubtless occupy his leisure in weaving fresh plans for the deposition or death of the reigning monarch.

The American and European residents of Formosa are in great alarm, owing to the threatening attitude of the Chinese soldiery on the island. The Chinese authorities have lost all control, and until the Japanese take possession it is feared that foreigners may be in serious danger. The commanders of naval forces in this vicinity are earnestly called upon to provide marines for the protection of the open ports. Admiral Kabayama, the newly appointed governor-general of Formosa, cannot assume control until the Chinese government sends commissioners to arrange the transfer of authority; and no announcement as to the time when they will do this has yet been given.

Viscount Mutsu has returned to Tokio and is resting from his labors at a country seat in the suburbs. He is slowly regaining strength.

The Russian government has given notification that it is prepared to execute the revised treaty with Japan at once.

—If the hair is falling out, or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourishing and coloring food, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is just the specific.

—Any furniture or carpet house in Victoria will recommend work done at the Victoria Machine Carpet Cleaning works. U. G. Crocker, proprietor, 138 Fort street. Telephone 583.

—Just received and for sale, a consignment of Wrapping Paper, at wholesale price. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street.

PERSONAL.

Gustav Leiser returned from the Mainland last evening.

J. B. Lovell was a passenger last evening from the Mainland.

Steve Jones was a passenger from the Sound this morning.

Robert Hamilton of Vancouver and E. P. Lee of Chilcotin are at the Driard.

Mrs. T. Steele returned last evening from the east, where she spent the past six months.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

—Food, when it sours on the stomach, becomes incutritive and unwholesome. It poisons the blood, and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose or two of Ayer's Pills. They never fail to relieve.

—Admiral Stephenson has not communicated any instructions to Collector of Customs Milne regarding the prosecution of the sealing schooner Shelby. Mr. Milne expected that he would receive information to-day. The report was around yesterday that the Shelby would be released in a few days and that there would be no prosecution against her; but it is stated to-day that the case will be taken into the admiralty court, where Captain Claussen, master of the Shelby, can clear himself in a legal manner.

PASSENGERS.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—C F L Smith, Max Trafenti, W W Collins, Mrs Collins, W E Willis and wife, Miss Julia Collins, Alex Stewart, G Miller, Miss G Winkle, Mr Cole, M Strong, Mrs Cella, W T Collins, Jos M White and wife.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—J R C Lockwood, E P Lee, S Raby, J B Lovell, Jos Nicholson, jr, Mrs Jno Bennett, Jno Taylor, Jno Boyd, R T Cooper, R Hamilton, Geo Anderson, D W Gillies, R G Penn, A L Ryals, Gus Leiser, H Leslie, G D Corrigan, R Evans, G Semper, H Marymount, F C Gamble, A J Campbell, Mrs Dale, C McKay.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—J Adair, A J Perkins, Mrs Perkins, F R Potter, Steve Jones, G Alexander, J Harvey, J Sutherland, Ed Thomas, G Brochardt.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—L & C, T B & Co, A H Co, Lenz & Leiser, A R Johnston & Co, Oppenheimer Bros, T Dunn & Co, Wilson Bros, Hudson Bay Co, Weiler Bros, Nicholles & Renouf, L E Davick, J Armstrong.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Lowenburg & Co, Langley & Co, City Transfer Co, D Spencer, Ames Holden & Co, E Wall & Co, Thos Bradbury, G F Burrows, F C Gamble, G C Shaw & Co, J S Bevins, J S Mellor, Wm Towner, W A Carmichael, J Thompson, W G McKenzie, Dom Cartridge Co, H B Co, A B Erskine, Ham Powder Co, C C Russell, Miss Tyte, Kwong Yuen, acct Walter Morris, Thomas & Grant, Martin & R, Cof In Rev, Dept Adjt Gen, R Porter & Sons, J H Todd, Simon Leiser, R Baker, Nicholles & R, Watson & Gelger, Weiler Bros, W Smith, W Lough, J Piercy, W G Cameron, Dom Ex Co, P Fullerton, Watson & Hall, E A Morris C J Montgomery, Thos Ashley T Haughton, Cookson & P, W F Lowenberg, Braden Bros, E J Saunders, B C Cattle Co, Lenz & Leiser, Corporation of Victoria.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Wilson Bros, A J Perkins, R B Oxley, Youdell & Sinclair.

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J. LUKOV.

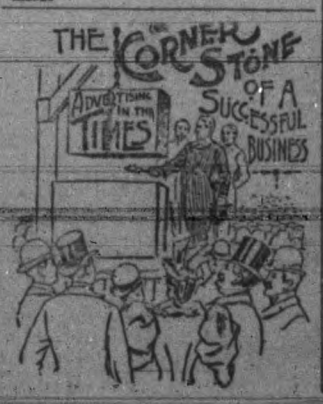
MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Victoria Lodge No. 17, K. of P.

Members of the above Lodge are requested to attend the regular meeting Thursday evening, May 30th, at 8 p.m. Nomination and election of officers and business of importance. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

G. K. GILBERT, C. C.
E. P. NATHAN, K. of R. & S.

m29tf



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At 11 o'clock in the forenoon:
1 ROAN MARE.
1 DEMOCRAT WAGON,
1 TWO-WHEELED CART.
1 BUGGY,
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Auctioneers, 58 Broad Street.
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Are the order of the day, and

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From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
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I take this means of publicly thanking Mr. Herbert Cuthbert Cuthbert, of Messrs. H Cuthbert & Co., for the manner in which he conducted my auction sale. The amount realized was considerably in excess of my anticipations.

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Cunard Line, Lucania	June 15
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White Star Line, Britannic	June 12
White Star Line, Majestic	June 19
Nor. German Lloyd, Lahn	June 18
Nor German Lloyd, Fulda	June 22
Anchor Line, Ancheria	June 15
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